ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,845—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th Sept. Saturday.
P.&O.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
P.	CATHAY	2935	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3000	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
P.&O.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.&O.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3000	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
P.&O.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, nd London.
‡ This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

September 22nd.	October 20th.
October 6th.	November 3rd.
"	17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
EMPERATOR	C. Hochtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
EMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste the St. Gothardt's and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 8, 1892.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th September, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR ADEN direct, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a.m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 15th Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 14th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 17th September, at 10 a.m., via Coast ports.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th September, at 11 a.m. or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1892. Agents.

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BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,344	C. H. Hillcoat	8th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewa... ...and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class ...engers.
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THE S. S. "RUTHENIA," 5,400 Tons, Captain James McConochie, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for ANTWERP direct on or about the 23rd September.
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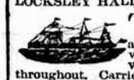

THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

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Once a week we must shampoo.

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And your head with hair renew.

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Unshrinkable Flannel.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. Rr. MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PAREL.

A DANCE

Will be held in the Assembly Room of the above

ON FRIDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1892,

At 9 p.m. Railway Time.

Tickets may be obtained from Mr. M. D'MELLOW. Right of Admission strictly reserved.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 26th Day of September, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1892.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDER TELANG, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatti, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHORDAS MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort, RUNCHORDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid, and HURKISSONDAS PURSHOTUM, JETHABAI PURSHOTUM and THAKURDAS PURSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, all minors under the age of eighteen years by their brother and guardian ad litem the said RUNCHORDAS PURSHOTUM, KALIDAS FAKIRCHAND, and DEWCHAND BHUGWAN, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Bhoiwada, aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the first Day of February One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twelfth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two at the hour of Three O'clock, in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Trimbuck Ramchander Telang and of the abovenamed Defendants Runchordas Motiram, Runchordass Purshotum, and Hurkissondas Purshotum, Jithabhai Purshotum and Thakurdas Purshotum, Kalidas Fakirchand, and Dewchand Bhugwan or any of them in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing nine thousand three hundred and forty-four square yards and forty three-fiftieths of another square yard, situate at the Baboola Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and the part of the Tank demised unto Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, under an Indenture of Lease, dated the Tenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-four square yards, and eleven one hundredths of another square yard, making together ten thousand and eight square yards and ninety-seven one hundredths of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, on or towards the North partly by the said Tank, partly by the property of Currimjee Allibhoy, partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, on or towards the east partly by the ground of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and partly by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Abdool Hoosein Hajee Zainool Abadin Shirazee, and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, New No. 2386, Old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5517, being the premises comprised in an Indenture of Lease dated bearing date the Sixteenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and made between Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar, and Pragjee Bhimjee of the one part and the said Runchordas Motiram of the other part, and being a portion of the land demised to the said Dewjee Assa, Hari Shridhar and Pragjee Bhimjee, by the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I., for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years by indenture dated Tenth August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and which said premises are in the occupation of various tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS."

"SEMIRAMIS"

(The GENUINE Brands.)

VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS,

REAL HAVANNAHS,

AND

DUTCH CIGARS.

By direct importation.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKHARAM BHASKERJEE RAJWADKAR, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

WASUDEO RAMCHUNDERJEE RAJWADKER, the Cousin of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LYTTLETON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 7th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE.
The 7th Day of September, 1892.
Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1892. Agents.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will take place at the Grand Stand, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 8 A.M., to pass the Revised Rules of the Club, and any such motions that may be brought before it.

TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 10th Sept. 1892.

MESSRS. STARK WINKLER & Co.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS of this Firm will be convened at 3-30 P.M., on MONDAY, the 12th instant, in the office of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, when a final Dividend of the Assets of the said Firm will be decided on.

F. A. REDDIE,
Chairman, Trustees Committee.

Bombay, 9th September 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, Millinery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Cashmeres and Silk Shirts, Stays, Hats, Trunks, Shop and Office Furniture, Treasury Safe, by Jones Brothers, Sewing Machines, Figure Busts, Cheval Glasses, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, and with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Robert Taylor, an insolvent, trading under the name and firm of Mrs. Taylor, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, and on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 12th 13th and 14th inst. at 1 p.m., on each day, on the premises at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the millinery, shop furniture, &c., &c., in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 12, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of), on TUESDAY, the 13th prox., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Lalcobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 12, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

23 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases Turkey red border Prints 27 by 24.
1 „ white jaconets.
2 „ white striped doria, &c., &c.
1 case coloured merino.
9 cases lemon cambrics.
4 bales green, do.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsy Huree—

E S & Co. } 1466 } 3069-78—3 bales grey finish shirting.
S L B

On account of the concerned.—
6 drums of Suter Hartmann's composition, damaged.

On account and at the risk of Jeychund Ruttonjee—

J A & 339 } 1 case Havard checks 32 pieces.
1 } Ex "Clan Alpine."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 12, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BOILER COMPOSITION FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

9 Hogsheads } The "Greset" boiler composition weighing
20 Barrels. } about 195 cwts.

In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

3 complete sets of crockery for wash-hand tables.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of wash-hand tables, chairs, writing table, screen, &c.

By order of Dinshaw Merwan and on account and at the risk of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim and Co., of Trichinopoly.

10000 Beehive cigars 100 in a box.
10000 Noble cheroots 100 in a box.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, ex s.s. Arabia—

1040—1572-75—4 crates earthenware, consisting of table, soup, dessert, and cheese plates, and tea cups and saucers.

By order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., on account and at the risk of Motilal Muganlal—

4 cases 200 pieces 33½ inches 40 yards, T red shirtings.
1 case 50 pieces, 32-33½ inches 40 yards, T red shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong and serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 mahogany colored dogcart with a handsome strong grey pony, 13·3 and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street, Furniture Bazar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Jaffer Valjee, dissolving partnership, consisting of from 6 to 20 light chandeliers, argand lamps, wall-shades, velvet wall brackets with fairy lamps, panorama balls, plated ware, Brussels carpets, silk lined drawing room sofas and chairs, almirahs, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF GAS ENGINE AND GRINDING MACHINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Geyer & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., on the premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following machinery on account and at the risk of Messrs. Duke and Sons.

One large gas engine by Messrs. J. B. Barker & Co., of Birmingham, complete, fitted up and in working order; also a large grinding machine by R. A. Lister, of Dursley, also fitted up and in working order.

☞ The above machinery is now on view at the above establishment.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 12, 1892.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bachoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th Instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1892.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at CHICAGO during the Exhibition of 1893.

The Bombay Branch will be prepared to issue Letters of Credit Grant Drafts and transact any Financial Business for Indian Visitors to the Exhibition.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 60, (Rupees Sixty per Share,) will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st September next, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 25th inst.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday next, the 25th inst., to Tuesday, the 6th prox., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co., Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1892.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of 5,000 (five thousand) tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and 300 (three hundred) tons Davison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside Vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 50 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers) will be received at Ghadechi up to 21st September, 1892, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in October, and be completed by end of January 1893. Forms of tender can be had on application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities, V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac; the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGADHARA JAJEEYER, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentlemen of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Athoenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mills property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,032 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Breach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

---

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 280,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
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LANGHAM HOTEL,
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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also Ladies for their pet dogs.

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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000, during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of Three per cent. per annum.

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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.			
6	„	„ 3	„ „
3	„	„ 2	„ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Dise

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Kapurthala (s), and Locksley Hall (s), from Karachi ; and Assam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Lord Brassey (sp), for Calcutta ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tanjore entered the dock on Friday, and the s.s. Brahmani on Saturday ; and the s.s. Neera left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Locksley Hall entered the dock on Saturday.

SIR MUNGALDASS NATHOOBHOY'S WALKESHWAR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August was 874, of these 377 were new admissions. The average daily attendance was 36.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—While Mrs. Roberts was driving along the Govalia Tank Road, on Friday afternoon, the horse took fright and bolted. The carriage was struck against the wall on one of the sides of the road, and the shaft broken. The lady fortunately escaped unhurt.

THEFT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.—Superintendent Jones was informed by Mr. Cassinath Deojee, a Municipal Water Inspector, that during Thursday night, five brass water-cocks from the drinking fountain, at Hornby Vellard, Mahaluxmi, and one at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, collectively, valued at Rs. 14 were stolen.

A LABOURER ACCIDENTALLY BURNT.—Shaik Fakeer Mahomed, a labourer at the Clydesdale Dye Works, at Mahim, was on Friday accidentally burnt about the body and face, by his clothes having caught fire while he was feeding one of the furnaces. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his burns were dressed, and he was allowed to go home.

AN ACCIDENT IN HARBOUR.—On Saturday afternoon four Seedies belonging to H. M. S. Brisk hired a tony to take them on shore, and took their seats. An English sailor who also wanted to go on shore suddenly jumped into the tony, and capsized it; and all of them were thrown into the water. Immediate assistance was rendered from the ship, and all the men were picked up, except one Seedie who could not be found, and no trace of his body has been discovered.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The preliminary heats in the race for the "Bunder" Cups, presented by Mr. W. B. Green, and the cups presented by the Club, took place at the Back Bay Baths, on Saturday afternoon. The first heat was won by Mr. E. W. Pyrke (9 secs. start), Mr. F. Taylor (3 secs.) being second. The second heat was won by Mr. W. Penny (31 secs.), Mr. D. A. Pinder (12 secs.) being second, these four members swimming off the final heat at the Club. An entertainment will be held at the Baths, on Saturday next.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Business :—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. Dr. S. K. Nariman will be proposed a member of the Society. Short notes of two cases of poisoning by sulphate of zinc and sulphate of copper respectively, by Dr. S. D. Bharucha ; A paper on Rhinoplastic Operation, from Dr. Tribhovandas Motichund Shah. Notes of a case of Congenital Malformation ; operation and recovery, by Dr. R. N. Khory. Notes of two cases of Remittent Fever, from Dr. M. H. Bhatwadekar. Notes of a case of Hepatic Abscess, by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar.

RAIN GAMBLING AND SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, into the circumstances, attending the death of Bhagwan Dewji, aged about 22 years, a coppersmith, living at Cumbarwada. On Friday morning, the father of the deceased found him sleeping till late in the morning. He awoke him when the deceased was drowsy. On being questioned by the father, Bhugwan said that he had pawned some of the copper-sheets, weighing about four maunds, belonging to a customer, and that he had lost the money, in rain-gambling, and consequently had taken a dose of opium. The deceased became unconscious, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died subsequently. The jury recorded a verdict of suicide by taking opium.

DERAILMENT OF A GOODS TRAIN AT COORLA.—Early yesterday morning, before day-break, whilst a goods train was shunting at Coorla, on the G. I. P. Railway, a number of waggons were accidentally derailed, causing considerable interruption to traffic, but fortunately the damage was not serious. The Raichore and the Jubbulpore mail-trains were detained at Coorla for about three hours, in consequence of the derailment. The Poona passenger-train also arrived at Victoria Terminus a couple of hours later than the usual time, and some of the local trains were also delayed for sometime. There was no unnecessary time lost in clearing the line, which was done at about 5'oclock, when the traffic was restored as usual.

AN EXPENSIVE BOTTLE OF WHISKY.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Babu Dhaku, aged 26 years, a hamal, in the service of Messrs. Treacher and Company, at Byculla, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hack, with stealing a bottle of whisky, valued at Rs. 1-12-0, the property of his master. Mr. C. P. Robinson, an assistant at Messrs. Treacher and Company's Byculla Establishment, stated that on Friday evening he missed a bottle of whisky from the premises. The police ramosee, on searching the accused, found the bottle concealed in his umbrella. The accused was then handed over to the police, who on searching his house at Chinchpoogly, found several empty bottles and corks belonging to the firm. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of August, 1892. 2 prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Brown	Line	Up		1¼	C096563
Blue	,,	Down		1	D605936
			Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line	Down		2	C383487
Blue	,,	Up		,,	C052469
Brown	,,	,,		,,	C059812
Yellow	,,	Down		1¼	C486163
,,	,,	Up		,,	C435937
Special	,,	Down		1	G155513
,,	,,	Up		,,	G938233
Yellow	,,	,,		,,	F084482
Green	,,	,,		,,	F385956
Yellow	,,	Down		,,	F182220
Brown	,,	Up		,,	E083675
Blue	,,	Down		,,	D626298
Special	,,	Up		¾	D112453
Green	,,	,,		,,	C297049
Yellow	,,	Down		,,	C174689

THEFT OF A ROYAL DIAMOND.—Some nine months ago a diamond button of considerable value was stolen from the saloon of a princess, belonging to the seraglio of his Highness the Nizam, bearing the revered name of the favourite daughter of the Prophet. Of course the redoubtable Akbar Jung set his wits to work to recover the stolen article and catch the daring thief. After being baffled for some time in his endeavours, he eventually set his hands upon one Roshanbi, a maid belonging to the harem, who revealed the fact of having given the button in question to her husband, named Kasim. The latter, as is usual with city thieves, went to Secunderabad and disposed of it for Rs. 400 to one Mirjakailu Narsiah, of Imambaodi Street. On the City Kotwal applying to Mr. F. C. Crawford for the arrest of this man, he was ordered to be taken into custody first, and afterwards released on bail of Rs. 3,000 in his own recognisances and Rs. 3,000 by one surety.—*Deccan Budget.*

IS WATERED MILK NOXIOUS ?—At the instance of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Gowli contractor of that regiment, was placed before the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, on two different days, arraigned on a charge under No. 31 of the Cantonment rules for adulterating milk with water, when the police prosecuted, and Mr. Ramchandra Pillay appeared for the defence. He set up the defence that as the Cantonment rules have been skimmed from the Indian Penal Code, Rule No. 31, under which his client is charged, comes within the scope of Section 272, Indian Penal Code. On this being admitted, Mr. Ramchandra Pillay went on to show that, according to this section as well as the rule already cited, no one could be proceeded against unless it was shown that the adulteration complained of was "noxious." Commenting still further, he read out the definition from Mayne's Commentary, wherein the jurist holds that doctorising milk with water is not adulteration any more than mixing chicory with coffee or sloe leaves with tea, because no one has heard of anyone dying by drinking watered milk, getting sick, or losing their health. On the contrary, weak milk often conduces to health. It is otherwise with poisonous compounds, such as beer adultered with strychnine, spirits mixed with vitriol, and cakes coated with read lead. He concluded by declaring that those who invoke the aid of the criminal law in a case like this should not be surprised when they find that their object has been defeated. His Worship, concurring fully with this view, discharged the milkman with a caution. If a clause were inserted in every contract with these men about the infliction of a fine whenever the milk-supply proved watery, there would be no need to come to court with such cases.—*Ibid.*

MUNICIPAL ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bharda, L.C.E., and A.M. Inst. C.E., recently a superintendent in the Tansa Water-Works Department, has been appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, in charge of the Road and Building Branch under the Acting Executive Engineer. Mr. Bharda was at first employed on the Vehar and Tulsi catch-water channel works, and then on the construction of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, which he superintended from the beginning to the completion of the work. Subsequently he was employed on the laying of the new 24-inch main from the Vehar Lake to the city, and otherwise in connection with the improvements and additions to the water-works of the town. In consideration of his experience and other qualifications, he was selected by the Commissioner and placed under Mr. W. C. Clerke in carrying out the Tansa Water-Works. Mr. Bharda had on a previous occasion acted as Assistant Engineer ; and now another opportunity occurring, Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, in appreciation of his past services, has again placed him in charge of the Roads and Building Department. Mr. Bharda has gained the good opinion of all officers under whom he has served, and he was one of the three participators of the bonus of Rs. 10,000 given to three of the assistants under Mr. Clerke, on whose recommendation, warmly supported by the Commissioner, the Corporation sanctioned the grant. Mr. Bharda will continue to act as Assistant Engineer until the return of Mr. Rienzi Walton from sick leave about the end of the year.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—With the turf in splendid condition and a fine evening to back it, the match between the Rovers and the R. A. on Saturday promised to be a good game. A large number of spectators came out, and the chairs that had been provided for the ladies were soon taken up. Considerable time was lost before the game started owing to three of the Rovers not turning out. The spirit as well as the emulation that once prevailed amongst the Rovers seems to lack, and it is a pity that, just at the time when they should avail themselves of every opportunity to train for the coming tournament, they should fail to turn out. When the ball was put into play by C. Brown, the centre forward of the Rovers, it was carried into the R. A. country, only to be sent back by the R. A. back. Ridgewell collared the ball, and carried it a long way into the gunners' ground. A. Brown in rushing at a ball was thrown, a foul being the result. After several minutes of up and down play, Angus Brown made a capital shot at goal, the ball going about a yard wide of the sticks. When kicked into play it was seized by A. Brown, and taken down the field, and passed to Gambrill. One of the R. A. backs then seized the ball, and passed it on to Swaffer who took it down, and made a shot at goal, Allen, the Rovers' goal-keeper, just managing to put the ball out of danger. Powers then collared the ball and sent it deep into the R. A. country, where A. Brown pounced on it, and scored the first goal for his side. The game after this proved very slow, and both teams contested well. Among the Rovers, the playing of the brothers Brown, Ridgewell, Johnson, and Walton was generally admired. The other players did not come off, and the effect of some of their kicks was spoiled by being bungled. The R. A. played up well, and their passings were well judged. Langton was in good form, but during the game on Saturday was temporarily disabled by colliding with another member of his team. The game ended in favour of the Rovers by one goal to love.

A EUROPEAN IN TROUBLE.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dustoor, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Butterfield, on Saturday afternoon, charged a European named W. Bellew, aged about 23 years, a native of Belfast, recently arrived in Bombay, and staying at the Alexandra Hotel, Byculla, on a charge of the theft of Rs. 531, belonging to Mr. William Payne, residing in the same hotel. Mr. Payne being sworn said I am a professional magician. I arrived in Bombay on the 4th instant, and am now putting up at the Alexandra Hotel, Byculla. The accused is also stopping in the same hotel, his room is adjoining mine. On Thursday morning, at about 10 o'clock, I went out in a gharry with the accused. I had then eight currency notes of Rs. 100 each, and some others of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. I drove to several places with the accused, and had a drink with him at three hotels in the Fort, and I paid for the same. I bought a ring and several other articles, of the collective value of about Rs. 28. I took out the notes in the presence of the accused, and the notes have the impression of my stamp. I returned in the evening from the drive, when the accused was with me. About a couple of hours after I went back with the accused, and the accused left me at 11-30 p.m. near the Watson's Hotel. I returned to the hotel, at 1 o'clock, on Friday morning. On getting up, I found my notes missing. I looked for the accused, but he was not at the hotel. Some time after, the accused returned. I found by the jingling of coins that he had some money with him. I asked for a loan of Rs. 10, which he very willingly advanced. As he had no money the previous day I grew suspicious and informed the police. The police constable searched the accused's room and found four currency notes of Rs. 100 each, and three for Rs. 20 each, bearing my mark, and also two of Rs. 20 each and one of Rs. 10 without any mark.

John Norris, a police constable, stated that he had arrested the accused, on Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, for being drunk and disorderly, the accused had then in his possession four currency notes for Rs. 100 each, and several other smaller ones. He had the accused locked up till 7 o'clock that morning, when he was bailed out. At about 10-30 a.m. he was called to the Alexandra Hotel when the complainant reported to him the theft. He went to the accused's room, and asked for the notes he had given him that morning. The accused handed over the notes to him, they were the same as produced in Court. The accused pleaded not guilty, and called in the proprietor of the hotel as a witness to prove that he had money with him. The proprietor of the hotel stated that the accused had come to his hotel on the 2nd instant, and as the accused had no kit with him, he asked for an advance of Rs. 10. The accused gave him the amount. He did not know what money he had with him. The Magistrate observed that it was clear that the man had committed the theft, and abused the kind treatment he had received at the hands of the complainant, but taking into consideration the accused's age and the circumstances that both the complainant and the accused were drunk, his worship sentenced the accused to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, when Mr. N. M. Wadia presided. The following directors' report for the past year ending the 31st May, 1892, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account was put before the meeting and unanimously adopted :—The number of bales pressed from 1st June, 1891, to 31st May, 1892, at the presses belonging to, and under the control of, the company was 28,786 bales, against 33,590 bales pressed last year, showing a decrease of 4,804 bales. The company's presses and machinery continue in good working order, under the supervision of Mr. James Moore, the company's engineer. The contract for the supply of gunny, rope, and labour will shortly expire, and your directors hope to make arrangements for the new season on favourable terms. The accounts circulated show that there is a sum of Rs. 21,589-5-6 to the credit of profit and loss account. Out of this, your directors propose to carry Rs. 7,000 to the reserve account ; Rs. 14,000 to the dividend account, declaring a dividend of Rs. 35 per share, the balance of Rs. 589-5-6 to be carried forward to the new year's account. Mr. W. M. Macaulay, one of the directors, having left India for good, has resigned his seat on the board. It was with great regret that your directors accepted his resignation, and they cannot allow this opportunity to pass without recording their deep sense of the great and valuable assistance rendered by him to the company during a period of fourteen years. They have appointed Mr. J. M. Ryrie in his place, which appointment they trust you will now confirm.

After the adoption of the report an amendant was put, raising the dividend of Rs. 35 as recommended in the directors' export to Rs. 40, and it was unanimously carried. Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and J. M. Ryrie who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the company, Messrs H. Fraser and T. Matheson were re-appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. The shareholders tendered a special vote of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers, directors, and manager of the company for their successful management.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISMISSAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA AND ANOTHER VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY BANAJEE AND ANOTHER.

THE first plaintiff, a trustee of the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple, situated in Churney Road, brought this suit to restrain the defendants, the managers of the fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss the second plaintiff, Cursetjee Bejonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple, or preventing him acting in such capacity. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lang, in his reply on behalf of the plaintiff's on Saturday afternoon, cited several English authorities in support of his argument that the first plaintiff, as a trustee of the fire-temple, had authority in a matter of this kind to interfere when the managers failed to discharge their duties properly. When the latter was the case, it was the duty of the trustee to apply to the Court.

The Judge asked if one trustee had authority under the deed-poll over the three managers.

Mr. Lang said there were three trustees, two of whom resided in Calcutta. Assuming that the managers had authority to dismiss the high priest, they could exercise it only on two conditions, namely, that they discharged their duties according to the deed, and that they were acting honestly and conscientiously. If these conditions were not fulfilled the Court could be asked to interfere. It was provided in the deed that, in case of the death of one manager, another was to be appointed in his stead ; but a third manager had not been appointed since the death of Mr. Nanabhoy. The managers were required to act conjointly ; and in the absence of a third manger, the remaning two had no right to dismiss the high priest of the fire-temple, for the reason that the third manager might have supported the high priest. Mr. Byramjee, the third manager, approved of the action of the hight priest, but the other two managers had not consulted him in the matter.

The Judge : Has the high priest been dismissed ?

Mr. Mehta : We have not dismissed him. He has only been served with a notice of dismissal.

Mr. Lang said they had made an attempt to dismiss him, which they had no right to do. When the high priest was properly discharging his duties and responsibilities, the managers had no right to interfere with a view to dismiss him.

The Judge asked if all the managers, acting conjointly, could dismiss the high priest.

Mr. Lang replied that, if the managers had been acting conscientiously, this question would never have arisen. There had been an old-standing grudge between the high priest and the father of the first defendant owing to the latter having brought his wife, who was of unsound mind, to live in the premises attached to the fire-temple.

Mr. Mehta : . That occurred about twenty years ago, my lord.

Mr. Lang urged that the old grudge was at the bottom of the present action of the managers against the high priest. Their very first step after assuming charge of their office was the letter of the 7th May 1890 sent to the high-priest, which showed the hostile spirit in which the managers set to work. The learned counsel argued that it was for the high-priest and not the Court, to judge whether Nusserwanjee was a fit and proper person for the office of "boi-denar." The high-priest was responsible to see that the duties of the "boi-denar,' which were very important, were properly discharged ; and with a due sense of that responsibility, the high priest in November last suspended the "boidenar," but had not dismissed him. His allowances having been discontinued, he himself went over to the fire-temple at Mazagon. The deed-poll gave the managers no authority to dismiss the high priest ; and no high priest had ever been dismissed from his office during his life-time. His office descended to his son after his death. The plaintiff had under the circumstances of the case, a right to interfere ; and the learned counsel asked the Court to rule accordingly.

His Lordship reserved his judgment.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary suits.

8-92—Chalk, W and S—Joomnikbai widow vs Cullianjee Madhowjee—Tyabjee and D.

4-92—Shamrao P—Dewoobai alias Chandrabhagabai vs Hari Ramchandra—Mirza H R.

11-92—Taylor and D—Khetri Jewraj—Jeram vs Mowjee Khatow—T A Bland.

7-92—Chitnis M and M—Chatoorbhooj Gangjee vs Castoor Talaksey—Ardesir H and D.

1-91—J C Cama—Shah Goverdhundas Nanjee and others vs Dewcuria Madanjee—D B Garud.

Postponed Long Causes.

525-90—Little, S N and B—Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and another vs G A Turner and other—Ardesir H and D—B and K Edgelow and G.

107-86—Ardesir H and D—G A Turner vs Purshotumdas Mungaldas—Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S N, and B—B and K and Edgelow and G.

25-92—T A Bland—Hawabai vs Fatmabai—Payne, G and S.

96-91—Little, S N and B—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Little, S N and B—Payne, G and S.

215-92—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radha Kisson vs Dwarkadas Ramjidas and another—Brown and M.

206-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.

64-92—Mirza M Khan—Malloo Rajanna vs Rajaram Luxmon Khot and another—Bhaishunker and K.

476-91—M N Saklatwala—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Maconlal Bijrunglal and another—Bhaishunkar and K.

640-91—H S Dikshit—Kasinath Withoba Jevanjee vs. R. Wilson and another—Little, S, F and B and A Flittle.

615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakirjee and another vs Piroshaw Ruttonjee Sogoo—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeobhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, B and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.

521-91—Janardhen and A—Charles A. Turner vs Abdoo Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwar Kajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tonkuti.

606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Triumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford B and Co—T, D and C.

448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Manockbai and others—K D Shroff.

POONA RACES, 1982.

THE following Handicaps are published by the Honorary Secretary :—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—R C and a Distance.

Minden, 11st 4lbs, Turkish Flag, 10st 4lbs, Phebean, 9st 5lbs, Aheesh late Mafeesh, 9st 2lbs, White Oats, 9st 2lbs, The Moor, 9st 1lb, Sirius, 8st 12lbs, Soondree, 8st 12lbs, Duchess, 8st 10lbs, Patna, 8st 9lbs, Alert, 8st 8lbs, Fedora, 8st 7lbs, Vendetta, 8st 7lbs, Martaban, 8st 5lbs, Arab Chief, 8st 3lbs, Merrily, 8st 2lbs, Atlantic, 8st, Sterling, 7st 13lbs, Artist, 7st 12lbs, Muslat, 7st 10lbs, Little John, 7st 10lbs, Vagabond, 7st 10lbs, Child of the Island, 7st 9lbs, Visitor, 7st 9lbs, Albert Victor, 7st 9lbs, Gazo, 7st 8lbs, Venus, 7st 8lbs, St. Kildare, 7st 8lbs, True Blue, 7st 8lbs, Arrow, 7st 7lbs, Caprice, 7st 7lbs, Silver King, 7st 6lbs, Connemara, 7st 6lbs, Cocoa, 7st 6lbs, Dareon, 7st 5lbs, Shabaz, 7st 5lbs, Tigris, 7st 5lbs, Victor, 7st 4lbs, Donavan, 7st 4lbs, Shumtave, 7st 2lbs, Rishan II, 7st, British Flag, 6st 10lbs, Ali Ameer, 6st 7lbs.

Note—Should both of the two top weights decline to accept, the handicap to be raised 5lbs all round.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—One Mile.

Plebeian, 9st 6lbs, Tenobreuse, 8st 13lbs, Alert, 8st 12lbs, Sirius, 8st 11lbs, Vendetta, 8st 9lbs, Red Gold, 8st 8lbs, Shanghai, 8st 5lbs, Merrily, 8st 3lbs, Arab Chief, 8st 3lbs, Dick Turpin, 8st 1lb, Lottery, 8st, Sterling, 7st 13lbs, Rear Admiral, 7st 13lbs, Artist, 7st 12lbs, Little John, 7st 12lbs, Venture, 7st 12lbs, Visitor, 7st 10lbs, Red Jacket, 7st 10lbs, Muslet, 7st 10lbs, Redskin, 7st 9lbs, Ormonde, 7st 9lbs, Bahadoor, 7st 9lbs, St. Kildare, 7st 9lbs, Caprice, 7st 8lbs, True Blue, 7st 8lbs, Forat, 7st 7lbs, Connemara, 7st 7lbs, Cannemara, 7st 6lbs, Barnum, 7st 6lbs, Hydery, 7st 6lbs, Tigris, 7st 5lbs, Rajeeb, 7st 5lbs, Melbourne, 7st 3lbs, Shumta e, 7st 2lbs, Khatan, 7st 2lbs, High Sheriff, 7st, British Flag, 6st 12lbs, Indigo, 6st 10lbs.

Note.—Should the top weight not accept, the handicap to be raised 5 lbs all round.

THE DECCAN HANDICAP.—ONE MILE.

Minton, 10st 2lbs, Burma, 9st 7lbs, Haughty Boy, 9st 3lbs, Success, 8st 13lbs, Glazco, 8st 8lbs, Volcin, 8st 6lbs, Rangoon, 8st 3lbs, Carlton, 8st 2lbs, Last Straw, 8st 1lb, Singar, 8st, Sir Frank, 7st 12lbs, Moonshine, 7st 10lbs, The Zulu, 7st 9lbs, Dilemma late Allah, 7st 9lbs, Antelope, 7st 4lbs, Velvet, 7st 4lbs, Ava, 7st 2lbs.

Note.—Should the top weight decline to accept, the handicap to be raised 5lbs all round.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th September, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·714
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·9
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW, W
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	227
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	12·70
year	86·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY

THE SILVER STANDARD.

THE Honourable A. B. Beaufort, contributed a paper on the above subject. His remarks were as follows :—Captain Beaudelerk, in the paper which I understand he is to read at the Conference of the "Industrial Association of Western India" at Poona asks me to express an opinion on the views he holds and as Mr. Namjosi, the Secretary, and Mr. Gostling the President, repeat the request I venture to comply. I do not propose to enter into a discussion as to the merits of the currency question. It is an extremely difficult subject which has exercised the minds of students for years past ; and has resulted in an enormous amount of literature, especially during the past few years, being scattered broad cast in every direction. I think it was Jevons who pointed out the mischief done by writers who put forth schemes and fallacies of an extraordinary kind before they had laboured at the elementary grammar or the simple arithmetic of the subject. I have read a considerable number of the standard works on the subject and a still greater number of books and pamphlets which come under Jevons' description and I have no intention of putting forward any scheme of my own. The "Indian Currency Association" admit that the prospects of bi-metallism are remote and they therefore advocate a gold standard. The president Mr. Mackay in a very able and lucid speech which he delivered in Calcutta on 13th July last explained that when they advocated a Gold Standard they really meant bi-metallism. He said "what we want in India is a silver currency with an limited legal tender, but with a gold standard fixed by the Government," and he then suggested that it would probably be found to be the best rate at which the sterling value of the rupee should be fixed. If the experts, to whom this question is put, are agreed that it is possible to maintain the rupee at a fixed gold value, then I would be prepared to accept Mr. Mackay's suggestion. The benefits or the reverse of the former level, according to the stand point taken up, are known and I see no necessity to advocate a lower one. But I do not believe in the fixed point being maintained by the methods proposed. I quite admit the difficulties of the Government in financing the country and the necessity of enquiry into the existing state of the currency laws of this country ; for it is obvious that if the Governmen suffer meet the people do so because to make two ends fresh taxation must be resorted to. But the real sufferers are those in receipt of fixed salaries, who have to remit a large portion of their incomes to England. For the good Government of the country it is of vital importance that they should not bear the cost, if it is decided to fix a ratio between a gold standard and a silver currency for the benefit of the country. I am a firm believer in the benefits of low exchange and am convinced that the rapid development of the country is mainly due to the cheapness of silver. Railways have also done a very great deal in this direction and would have done more if Government would only have a settled policy and work upon it. It is asserted that the prices of the present day in India are just about the same as they were prior to 1873. For the sake of argument I will admit the contention. We are also told that in the same period gold prices in Europe have diolined from 30 to 40 per cent. and even more which their is no denying. Now I should like to know if gold standard is introduced into India and the ability to maintain the rupee at a fixed value prove abortive what will be the result ? We are told that as silver rises in value gold prices rise with it, consequently if values in Europe recover the heavy decline they have experienced they may possibly reach the past and present level of the values in India. But if silver rises and gold prices do not improve it surely follows that values in India must sink to the gold level. In Bombay the two principal articles of produce on which we rely are wheat and cotton ; and in both we have to meet the competition of America, a country which is annually bringing more and more virgin soil under cultivation and which if the rupee had maintained its old par value would have driven India out of competition. I am aware that this view is strongly opposed especially by the most eminent statist and writer on Indian trade, but I maintain it is a question of supply and demand and that the prospect of gold prices of cotton and wheat advancing in face of the enormous supplies present and prospective offered by America is extremely remote, whether silver is artificially driven up in value or not. The present demand for a gold standard for India is not the first as the Currency Association point out which has been submitted to the authorities. In 1864 the Chambers of Commerce and Native traders prayed Government to in troduce it, a similar prayer is now before us unsupported by those who made the original proposal ; but it is remarkable how opposite are the reasons for which the same request was made in 1864 and repeated in 1892. Eight and twenty years ago fears were expressed that India was consuming on an average 15 per cent. and last year nearly 50 per cent. more silver than the whole world annually produces" that "while there is not enough of silver for India and for other countries there is abundance of gold for all" and "that India is virtually compelled to purchase silver, the dearer and scarcer of the precious metal and prevented taking gold, which is cheaper and more abundant" and that obtaining money cheaper, we should obtain all other commodities cheaper also." At the time this petition was framed the rupee had risen to 2*s.* 3*d.* and money was worth 25 per cent. when the Indian Currency Association issued their petition the respective values were 15-3*d.* and 2 per cent. Some of you may have read the remarks of a gentleman who spoke at the currency meeting in Bombay and who pointed out the absurdity, in his own opinion, of examining the trade returns of India till you had reduced them to a gold level at the average annual rate at which the Government had sold their bills on India. This gentleman satisfied himself and he hoped that the increase in the trade of India was purely nominal If the rupee drops to the level predicted by Mr. Mackay we shall find that the trade has declined, in the opinion of thea foresaid speaker, to a minus quantity. I have often been told by disbelievers in statistics that you can prove anything with figueres. I quite believe it now. But let us look into the returns issued by the Government of India in 1872-3. The Imports of merchandize from Foreign countries reached a total of 3,1•4 lakhs of rupees and the exports to 5,525 lakhs aggregate of 8,709 lakhs in 1890-91 ; the respective totals were 7,195 lakhs and 1,00,22 aggregate of 17,2717 lakhs or very nearly double in eighteen years. Now let me quote the remarks of Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce in his last interesting annual "Review of the Trade of India." His comments refer to the trade of only the past ten years. He writes : "The census of last February giving a total population of 286,697,000 the value of the trade of the year falls at the rate of nearly 7 (6·8) rupees per head of the population in 1880-81, the incidence on the population (census of 1881) was at the rate of 5·4 per head. The expansion of commerce has therefore been far more rapid than the expansion of the population ; while trade has increased in the decade by 42 per cent. the population has increased by only 10½ per cent. the ratio of increase of the trade being thus about four times greater than the ratio of increase in the population. It is probably even more, for the actual ratio of increase in the population may be taken to be less than 10½ per cent. in consequence of the defectiveness of the "census of 1881 with which the comparison is made." I would strongly advise the "Industrial Association of Western India" not to agree to a resolution in favour of any of the proposed changes in the currency laws of India ; but merely to ask the authorities to refer the question to a committee of exports, who should take evidence in this country and advise what, if anything, should be done in the matter.

FREE TRADE

Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal in his paper on this subject said :—The prosperity of a country depends a great deal upon the state of its Industrial works, and it is therefore advisable that all reasonable encouragement should be given to the Industry of the country.

In these days when the progress of shipping and railways is going on so rapidly in the world and the facility of trade is so much increased that articles produced in one part of the world can be sent to any other part with very small expense, and therefore it is desirable that the principle of Fair Trade should be observed by all countries and nations. In Great Britain the principle of Free Trade prevails which requires that all articles of import and exports should be free of duty. But there are civilized countries such as the United States of America, France, Germany, Russia and others, who do not follow the example of Great Britain, but impose heavy and sometimes prohibiting duty on Foreign goods with a view to protect their own industries. Nay not only these, other European States do not adopt the policy of Great Britian, but even the English Colonies such as Canada and Australia do not follow the example of the mother-country, but by high duties on foreign articles with a view to encourage their own local industries. The policy adopted by the Government of India is to allow free importation of goods from all countries whether they allow our goods to be imported free or not, and I therefore respectfully think that this is not fair. As far as the raw materials, machinery and articles of food are concerned, it is right that there should be no restriction on importation, but in regard to the manufactured articles it is fair and considerable that the Government of India should not allow the goods of those countries which do not admit Indian goods freely to be imported freely. So long as Great Britain allows Indian goods to be imported freely it is fair that we should allow the English goods to be imported freely also, but there is no reason why India should allow America, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, &c., to send their goods freely to India, while they are levying prohibitve duties on Indian goods. Some years ago the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company sent some of their yarn to Germany for sales and it was found that had it not been for the prohibitive high duty levied on the yarn, the Indian yarn could command the German market successfully. If Germany thinks it proper to protect the interest of its mill industry by levying high duty on Indian yarn why should not the Indian Government protect the paper industry of Poona by imposing a duty on German paper ? Carpets manufactured in Ahmedabad when exported to America are subjected to heavy duty while American cloth is freely admitted in Bombay. If all the foreign countries were free for Indian goods it would give a good encouragement to Indian industries and therefore it would not be unfair for the Indian Government to tell the consuls of these countries that if they would not allow the Indian goods a free import, their manufactures shall be made liable to a duty when imported in India. By adopting a policy like this the interest of Great Britain would not suffer in any way. English goods will be admitted free as at present. The trade of Indian goods may suffer for which they will have to blame their own policy. By adopting the policy of reciprocal fair trade principle it is possible that the importation of some goods from foreign countries might be diminished. This may give encouragement to local industries or enable England to supply the deficiency, and the result may be beneficial to the industries of Indian or England or both.

(To be continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry there is a little inaccuracy in the report of the proceedings of the second day of the Industrial Conference which please correct. Dr. Shroff moved the first proposition only. The other propositions on the subject of the Chicago Exhibition were proposed by me, and seconded by Mr. Natu.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. NAMJOSHI.

THE SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN'S LIQUIDATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Sohthwell and Austin, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Mr. Chalk, solicitor, occupying the chair. The proceedings opened by the chairman reading the notice convening the mee

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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MONSOON SHIRTS.—6 for Rs. 15 net. Neat Stripes and White Twill; cheap absorbent and satisfactory wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, requested.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18, FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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CONGO OR AFRICA, WANTED, by Englishman, 20 years' experience in Business Houses, SITUATION as MANAGER for a Business House, unexceptionable references, and willing to make himself useful. Apply "UTILITY," care of this Office.

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JUST RECEIVED, a few VICTORIA JUBILEE HAND ORGANS, with 48 Steel Harmonium reeds and with 12 endless tunes and case complete, Rs 125. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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MUSICAL CHAIRS, Rs. 25 each; Musical Inkstands, "s. 12 each; Musical Decanters, Rs. 15 each; Musical Albums, from Rs. 15 to 35 each.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.

WANTED, BEST BRED SLUTS, especially Italian and English Greyhounds. Black and Tan Toy Terriers and Poodles, &c. Apply to "RAMKUMAR," Kawas Lodge, Bhendy Bazar, opposite Nabob Musjid.

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WANTED, a First Class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. One who understands Working Bromides, Platinotypes, &c., preferred. Liberal Salary to a good man.—Apply to "PHOTO," care of this Paper.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-32, rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

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WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Suited for Fancy Fairs, Xmas Presents, &c., &c., Designs purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

BAR SILVER remained steady at the old quotation of 38⅛d. per oz. in London yesterday; but 4 per cent. Silver Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £62 13-16. In New York also, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 100,000 ounces of silver at 83·54 to 83·58 cents. per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 106½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council placed a quarter of a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta, at the previous rate of 1s. 2 21-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent to the high level of 100¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·18½.

To-day, an advance of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of Silver in London; while in New York the metal has become ¼ cent dearer, demand Exchange on London being unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet at a further decline of ¼d. per cental in the price of No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool, at 6s. 3d. Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged in value. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,830,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed was dull, but Reuter gives no fresh quotation for Bombay Seed.

Cotton closed steady in Liverpool last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat, the Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged at 3 15-16d.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher; the extreme quotations being 3 61-64 for September and September-October deliveries, and 4¼d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton there was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Bengals of all grades and in Westerns; and of ⅛d. in Coconadas. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; but an advance of 1-16d. had been established in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton, at 4d. per lb., other quotations, ready, and to arrive, being unchanged. The total Sales have been 7,000 bales; and the day's Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady.

The Liverpool weekly statistics again show a considerable increase in business in Cotton, the total Sales for the six days ending yesterday having been 14,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 66,000 bales (including, however, only the usual 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers, was 13,000 bales greater, at 55,000 bales. The Imports were 4,000 bales less, at 15,000 bales. The total Stock had become reduced during the week by 45,000 bales, but as it stood yesterday, it was still 494,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 704,000 bales more than in 1890. The Stock of East Indian Cotton was 2,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, at 43,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had decreased during the week by 40,000 bales, and of Surats there were 10,000 bales less in sight; the total supply of Cotton in sight for all Europe now showing an increase of 916,000 bales and 1,439,000 bales as compared with the supply last year and the year before, respectively, and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 63,000 bales and 237,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as it was a week ago; but Arrivals were 5-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. for the more distant deliveries. The spot quotation yesterday was 15-16d. lower than at this time last year, and 1⅞ below that ruling in 1890.

In New York, 7 3-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday; but December Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·30 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, making a very much smaller total for the week than in either of the two preceding years, the falling off in first arrivals of the new crop being 77,000 bales compared with last year's, and 143,000 bales as against those of the year before. To-day, the spot price has not changed; but Futures have returned to Thursday's quotations of 7·34 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 12,000 bales, going against 19,000 bales last year, and 26,000 bales in 1890.

A telegram from Washington under to-day's date from the Agricultural Bureau, states that the average condition of the crop in 11 cotton States is 76 13-16 per cent. At the beginning of last month it was given as 82 5-16 per cent.; for September last season it was 82·7 per cent.; the average at the beginning of September for five years having been 83·94 per cent.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	50,000	98,000	124,000
" exports to U. Kingdom ..	8,000	33,000	65,000
" Continent.....	1,000	4,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	55,000	132,000	200,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	11,000	45,000	83,000
" to Continent do. ..	1,000	6,000	....
" Stock in the Ports	430,000	285,000	144,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,570,000	1,654,190	1,131,580
" " Surats	248,000	311,220	485,440
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,220,000	795,600	585,710
" London	14,000	18,000	35,000
American Afloat	20,000	28,000	70,000
East Indian "	15,000	15,000	20,000
Total ...	1,339,000	856,600	710,710
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-16d.	4¼d.	5 13-16d.
" Good Dhollera.....	3¾d.	3 13-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	9-16 l.	1 1-16d.	1 7-16d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS. The monthly figures for shipments of *Cotton, Cloth*, and *Twist* to India, just to hand through Reuter, do not disclose any good difference in the missions to this presidency in August, compared with those of the previous month, or as against those in August last year; the only item calling for notice being the principal one of *Plain Cottons*, of which 4½ million yards more were shipped to Bombay last month than in July, though a slight excess is shown in a comparison with August, 1891. The figures for eight months of the present year, which are now before us, show a falling off of 9¾ million yards in *Plain Cottons*, and of 1½ million lbs, in *Twist*, the other two items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* having increased by 9½ million yards, and 2¼ million yards, respectively. To the sister presidencies, shipments of *Plain Cottons* were lighter last month than in July, and than in August last year, and, generally, on other lines also.

Bombay—	August 1891.	July 1892.	August 1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	31,500,000	27,000,000	31,200,000
Colored Cottons "	4,150,000	5,250,000	5,300,000
Printed Cottons "	10,250,000	10,650,000	10,650,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,350,000	1,800,000	1,400,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	72,000,000	66,700,000	80,900,000
Colored Cottons "	4,350,000	5,950,000	6,300,000
Printed Cottons "	3,900,000	5,850,000	4,700,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	750,000	900,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	5,700,000	6,350,000	8,950,000
Colored Cottons "	700,000	600,000	700,000
Printed Cottons "	750,000	900,000	1,800,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,100,000	750,000	1,100,000
Bombay only—For 8 months 1892.		For 8 months 1891.	
Plain Cottons...yds.	264,150,000		273,800,000
Colored Cottons "	35,100,000		25,550,000
Printed Cottons "	64,700,000		62,550,000
Twist .....lbs.	8,700,000		10,000,000

COTTON, in our local market, continues to be utterly neglected both by shippers and local spinners no business whatever having transpired to-day. The tone of the market is called quiet, and prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT has been dull, and very little fresh business has been done. Dealers, in the absence of demand, have lowered their pretensions, and prices are one anna per cwt. lower, all round, at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	5	1	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5	0	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4	13	0 "
Red Delhi.....	"	4	9	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	5	5	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	11	0 "
Hard Red	"	4	12	6 "

SEEDS have been in moderate request for export in a steady market, and *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt to Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	455	bales.
Wheat.....	6,884	cwts.
Linseed	1,444	"
Rapeseed	3,430	"
Poppyseed	515	"
Castorseed	1,435	"
Rice.....	23,371	"

FREIGHTS are dull; and cargo for September-October shipment is getting scarcer every day. Ready business has been done for Liverpool, at 10s per ton.

EXCHANGE opened again quiet, at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, at which, however, there was no enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅜d. was named for September delivery: but Gold sellers coming out freely, rates at the close were somewhat firmer, and Telegraphic was available for transfer next month, at 1s. 2⅜d., without, however, finding takers, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32 to ⅜d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16 to 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2⅜ to 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·55¼ to ⅜	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A firm feeling prevailed in this market to-day, leading to some further advance in rates for Fours, 104½ having been quoted for cash, 104 for this month's settlement, and 103⅜ for the October account; and by the close, a sixteenth more had been attained, the price for Money leaving off as 104 5-16. For 4½ per Cents there have been buyers in the market, at 101⅜.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal more movement in this market to-day, and a number of Cotton Mill and Press shares have advanced materially in value, at our revised quotations. In miscellaneous shares, Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; and Treacher and Co. Rs. 5. Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,007½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDNAGAR.

BIRTH.

PEACOCKE—September 10, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Lieutenant C. L. Peacocke, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRAY—Aug 19, at Ryde House, Twickenham, wife of Dr J A Gray, of Kabul, Afghanistan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALGIE—July 30, in the Red Sea, Hubert John Moore, son of W Algie, Pegu, Burmah, aged 5.
ARBUTHNOT—Aug 18, at Bridgen-Place, Bexley, Kent, Eliza Jane Arbuthnot, widow of late W U Arbuthnot, formerly of the Indian Council, and daughter of late Gen Sir H Taylor, G C B, aged 77.
BRIGGS—Aug 19, at Ealing, Eliza, daughter of late Capt H Briggs, of the Madras Cavalry, HEICS.
CHALMERS—Aug 10, at Carylls, Fargate, Sussex, Lieut-Gen Sidney Chalmers, of H M Indian Army, late of Kennington Hall, near Ashford, Kent, aged 59.
CRUMP—Aug 23, at Odd Rode, Cheshire, Harriet Fanny, widow of G H Crump, of Chorlton Hall, Malpas, Cheshire, and daughter of Lieut-Col T Maddock, HEICS, aged 75.
STEVENSON—Aug 20, at 24, Grove End-road, Maria Agnes, wife of Col E M Stevenson, Madras S C (Retired.)
THORPE—Aug 23, at Westbourne-park, Bayswater, Capt T E Thorpe, late 27th Madras N I, aged 52.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892.

THE review of the Trade of India in 1891-92, by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, has just been issued at Simla. The year's trading was affected by the phenomenal rise in exchange in 1890-91, when the rupee rose from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. falling again to 1s. 5d., the rise and fall representing a variation of twenty per cent. It was further affected injuriously by a fall of twelve per cent. between April, 1891, and April, 1892, when it touched 1s. 3 1-32d. In the former year imports of merchandise, gold and silver were stimulated, while exports fell off. In the year under review, the imports diminished by more than double the amount of the previous increase—owing in part no doubt to the excess imports of the previous year—while the extraordinary demand for wheat and other grains in Europe, owing to the failure of harvests, combined with the fall of exchange, increased the total exports. But the total trade of the year of low exchange, notwithstanding the abnormal demand in foreign markets for Indian food-grains, was less than that of the year of high exchange The figures for 1890-91 are Rx. 193,162,014. 1891-92, Rx. 192,489,315, the decline being 0·35 per cent. The rate of increase in the previous five years was 2·89 per cent. annually. Instead of acting as a stimulus to trade, the fall in the value of the rupee had a contrary effect. It is noted that the principal features of the year were, first, the cheapness of money consequent on the imports of silver in the preceding year, and the depressed condition of trade which left money unemployed, and, second, the vast increase in the export of wheat caused by the failure of the European crops. Apart from the exceptional activity of the wheat trade, the general commerce of the country was not prosperous. The import of merchandise was three and a half per cent. less than in the preceding year—about the same as in 1889-90. There was a considerable decline in the imports of cotton manufactures, and railway materials, and also in sugar. The railway companies had taken provident advantage of the rise in exchange in 1890-91, and imported a good deal of stock, and the same influence operated in the case of goods. Of cotton twist and yarn the number of pounds imported in the year of high exchange rose to 50,971,000, being five millions increase on the previous year. In the year of low exchange the quantity imported fell by more than half a million pounds. This trade is making no progress, being less now than it was a few years ago. Piece-goods also are being superseded by local manufactures, the importations being less than six years ago. A similar stagnation is observed in cotton goods of all descriptions, even in the kinds not manufactured in India. The fall in value is greater than that in quantity. The value of cotton imports of all kinds was ten years ago forty-nine per cent. of the whole import trade, the ratio is now forty-three per cent.

The exports show an increase in wheat and other grains, and a slight increase in tea, but there was a considerable decline for the first time in the export of cotton and jute and of cotton manufactures. Mr. O'Conor points out that only the failure of the harvest in Continental Europe saved the Indian export trade from a considerable decline. The increase in the aggregate of the export trade was Rx. 7,648,638, while the exceptional enhancement of the volume of the grain trade was Rx. 9,156,383. Had the demand for grain been normal, the exports of India must have shown a falling off of a million and a half of rupees. As it was, the total value of the wheat exported in the year was Rx. 14,380,462. In the previous year it was Rx. 6,042,426. The value of wheat exports during the last ten years fluctuated between Rx. 8,604,081 and Rx. 5,562,363. It has not steadily advanced as the rupee has fallen, the tendency was the other way. This fact has not escaped Mr. O'Conor's attention, and with a view to remove the misapprehension which still prevails in some quarters with regard to the conditions which permitted the development of the wheat trade, he recapitulates the following facts:—Until the opening of the Suez Canal no wheat could be exported to Europe, the cost of the transit round the Cape making Indian wheat too dear for those markets, while the duration of the voyage gave time to the weevils to spoil the grain. After the opening of the Canal, there was still an impediment to the trade; an export duty of three annas a maund, about five rupees a ton, was leviable. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce succeeded in getting this duty removed in January, 1873. At that time the quantity exported in the year was 394,000 cwt. After the removal of the duty it increased until in 1877 it exceeded six million hundredweights. The greatest part of the exports was from Calcutta, for Bombay and Karachi were not yet in uninterrupted railway communication with the wheat-fields of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, which now yield the bulk of the supplies available for export. The great famine of 1877-78-79 raised prices in India, and stopped exports. With the return of plenty, a reduction of prices, the completion of railway communications, and consequent reduction of cost of transport, the trade was able to take its full development. In 1880-81, the export of wheat was less than seven and a half million hundredweight. In the following year it nearly reached twenty millions. Mr. O'Conor holds that from the circumstance just mentioned the trade really began only in 1881-82. Apparently it then attained its full development, for since then there has been no appreciable increase. Until 1890-91 the exports were in three years only slightly in excess of those of 1881-82, while in six years they were considerably below them—in one year to the amount of Rs. 1,600,000. Last year's exports were due to exceptional circumstances, which are not likely to occur often. Mr. O'Conor comes to the conclusion that the average quantity of wheat which Europe will take from India in ordinary times is not quite one million tons—a quantity which has not on the whole been exceeded since it was first supplied ten years ago. He recommends those who desire to establish the proposition that low exchange stimulates exports and thereby conduces to the prosperity of the country, to select some more favourable illustration than the wheat trade, the growth of which affords no foundation for the arguments based upon it. We are entitled to say to the believers in the occult properties of the low exchange: "Gentlemen Exporters, if a low exchange or a falling exchange, has such a marvellous effect on the export trade, why does your wheat trade not increase? Why does it remain, when the rupee is 1s. 3d. or 1s. 2¼d. where it was eleven years ago, when the rate of exchange was one and eight pence? Last year you had a famine in Europe, bad crops everywhere, and a prohibition of exports from Russia, the granary of Europe; that was exceptional, and you did a roaring trade. But if exchange is a material factor, you will observe that it has been falling heavily since the end of 1891-92, and will you please explain how it comes that though there is abundance of wheat, the dimensions of the trade have shrunk to very small proportions?"

While those who, according to their principles, must be supplicating the infernal gods for the fall of the rupee to a shilling or ten pence, are excogitating a reply to this interrogatory, we will proceed to note the characteristics of some of the other exports of the year. The export of flour largely increased, sixty-one million pounds having been sent to foreign markets. Aden and the African Coast have hitherto taken most of the Bombay flour; but last year 7,300,000 lbs. were sent to Europe and Egypt; Belgium being the largest customer. A good deal of jowari and bajri was exported for distillation, owing to the prohibition of the export of rye from Russia, and the high price of maize, potatoes, and oats. These millets, however, proved a bad substitute for distillation purposes, maize being more profitable even at a much higher price. They are used in Europe for the feeding of poultry and birds; for this purpose, comparatively small quantities will be required. Rice-bran to feed cattle was sent to Europe from Burma, and yielded good profits, but it is not expected that the demand will continue when the pressure of scarcity passes. The export of sugar, though showing an increase on that of the previous year, is falling off, our sugar not being able to hold its own against foreign competition, even with the advantage of a falling exchange. India imports much more sugar than she exports, and while all that she buys is refined, the greater part of what she sends abroad is raw. There is evidently room for improvement in this manufacture, which, as is shown in the crop experiments of the Bombay Presidency, yields a good profit, even with the present clumsy methods of preparation, and the neglect of refining. Tea shows a satisfactory increase, in the quantity exported, which was twelve per cent. in excess of the quantity exported in the previous year. The price has, however, fallen steadily during the last three years, the fall occuring in 1891 while exchange was rising. England imported three times more tea from India and Ceylon last year than from China. The competition of Chinese tea in the English market, Mr. O'Conor regards as a thing of the past; it has declined steadily without a pause for the past six years. On the other hand, the competition of Ceylon tea is increasing and is likely to continue. It is noticed with some surprise that a Bombay firm advertises Ceylon tea, and offers to send it to the relatives of Anglo-Indians in the United Kingdom. There is doubtless a difference of flavour which recommends it to some people; whatever the reason it is largely patronised in the City of Bombay. Indian tea-gardens however produce tea in sufficient variety of strength and flavour to satisfy the most diverse tastes, if a little judgment were exercised in the selection and blending. Considerable quantities of tea, Indian, Ceylon, and Chinese, have been exported to Persia and the Gulf, with which there is a growing trade. The Australian market is also largely supplied from India, but the enhancement of the penny import duty in Victoria to threepence will doubtless restrict the consumption in that Colony, which is the principal Australasian market. Of the great Indian staple, opium, there is little to say. The exports amounted to Rx. 9,562,261, showing an increase of about three lakhs on the previous year, but a considerable decrease on the export of past years. The price of Bengal opium improved, while that of Malwa has again declined. About fifty thousand chests went to Hongkong, and twenty thousand to the Treaty Ports, the latter taking rather more, and the British port rather less than in former years. The Straits take fifteen thousand chests, showing a slight increase. Speaking generally the increase of Indian exports of all kinds in a year of phenomenally low exchange, was sixty-four per cent., while the increase in imports was seventy per cent.—figures which ought to satisfy every one, as they do Mr. O'Con

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EIGHT HOURS' AGITATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

At a meeting of the Trades Congress, held yesterday, a vote was passed by a large majority in favour of an eight hours' working day for all trades, with the option for any trade to decline.

THE TRADES CONGRESS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11,

The Trades Congress have unanimously passed a Resolution that a Parliamentary Committee be instructed to promote a Bill to prevent the landing of pauper aliens in Great Britain. A resolution has also been passed in favour of appointing workmen magistrates.

OFFICERS AND CREW SCARED BY CHOLERA.

The crew and officers, except the captain, of a ship bound to Hamburg, which has arrived at Falmouth, refused to proceed in the vessel, owing to the prevalence of cholera at their port of destination.

The magistrate, before whom they were taken, upheld their objection to proceed. The owners have appealed against the judgment.

TERRIBLE DISTRESS IN SWANSEA DISTRICT.

Terrible distress prevails in the Swansea district, owing to the depression in the tinplate industry. One thousand families are starving.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The *Times'* special report on the wheat crop of England says that the crop suffered greatly from excessive rain in August, and its condition has been rendered worse by over 5 per cent.

RIOT AT TEHERAN.

Advices from Teheran state that a riot has taken place there during which the mob broke open the prison, killed the gaolers, and released the prisoners.

THE CHOLERA.

Cholera is daily increasing in Paris, and the French Government has now prohibited the entry of immigrants from infected countries.

SEPT. 11.

Fifty cholera cases, thirty-six of which proved fatal, have taken place on board the s. s. Scandia between Hamburg and New York.

The arrival of this steamer with cholera cases on board has caused a partial panic in New York, and the crew of the tug boat refused to remove the passengers from her for fear of contagion.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 10.

The *Swet*, in an article on the Pamir question, says that Russia has no designs of conquest in the direction of India, and that England is mistaken in exciting herself over the trifling affair that occurred at Somatash, which is outside Afghan Territory.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

The Governor of Herat has proceeded with two regiments to Maimena, between which place and Chahar Shumba large numbers of Uzbegs are said to have rebelled. The Firuz Kubis, in the neighbourhood of Urzagan, are also said to be in rebellion. A report has been received confirming the rumour of the defeat of the Amir's troops near Daulatyar and Sar-i jangal.

RUGBY CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The semi-final tie of the Rugby Cup between the Buffs and the South Wales Borderers yesterday resulted, after a stubborn contest, in a win for the Buffs by one try to nothing. The Buffs had much advantage in their weight, but the Borderers were much superior in passing, and played a better football all round. The Buffs certainly displayed great dash and spirit, but depended more on their strength than skill in the game all through the series of subborn scrimmages, the superior weight of the Buffs generally giving advantage, though that was discounted by the quicker play and tactics of the Borderers. The Buffs several times got down dangerously near the goal, but the Borderers' backs played splendidly. Shortly after the interval the Borderers got a penalty kick, but the shot was misjudged owing to the high wind. This put the Buffs on their mettle and the game became very rough, and the play was almost entirely confined to the visitors' goal; and near the end of the game the Buffs secured a try. The final will be played on Wednesday between the Buffs and Bombay. The final in the Trades Cup Association Game between Dalhousie and the East Lancashire Regiment resulted in a win for the soldiers by one goal to nothing before an immense concourse of spectators, and the game generally was voted as the finest seen this season. The game was very even all through, some very stubborn battles being fought in front of each goal. Near the call of time Dalhousie had bad luck, and the ball glancing off the head of one of the Dalhousie men, and dropping in front of the goal, rushed through.

A CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION AT MIAN MIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

Final approval has been given that a camp-of-instruction be held at Mian Mir between 14th November and 10th December, composed of the following Corps :—8th, 39th, 59th, and 68th Field Batteries, 16th Bengal Cavalry, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Seaforth Highlanders, the 20th Bengal Infantry, a portion of the 24th Bengal Infantry, 1st and 2nd Battalions 1st Gurkha Rifles, and 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles. The troops will be encamped for this year's manœuvres a few miles out of Mian Mir.

EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT.

The tenure of appointment of Captain J. E Nixon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, has been extended for a period of two years from April next as a special case.

HASHIM ALI'S TACTICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 11.

It is believed that Hashim Ali is playing a waiting game at Baio. If he intends to surrender it will probably not be until the last moment, meanwhile necessary measures are proceeding for the concentration of troops at Darband, numbering about 4,800. Sir William Lockhart will take five days' supplies with him, leaving thirty days' at the base.

THE AMIR'S GENERAL STILL AT ASMAR.

It now appears certain that Ghulam Hyder did not leave Asmar for Cabul. Trustworthy correspondents speak of his being still at his post in the Kunar Valley, and his latest coup is an attempt to detach the Bajauris from their allegiance to Umra Khan. He has made many promises of good treatment if only a deputation will proceed to Kabul and pay their respects to the Amir. So far, however, he seems to have been no more successful in this diplomacy than he was in his military operation.

GILGIT COMMISSARIAT.

Captain Yeilding has got most of his supplies into Gilgit, but all the bridge material has not been carried up. This is entirely due to the inertness and incompetency of the Kashmir Public Works Department. They promised to have one hundred tons ready last May, but up to date have sent only fifty tons.

CHOLERA.

No fresh cases of cholera have occurred at Murree. There have been one or two cases of a mild type in the Peshawar Cantonment.

According to latest reports the mortality among the Kashmir troops on their march to Gilgit have been considerably overstated.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The Twenty-Fourth Presidential Assault-at-Arms was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday, and the prizes were distributed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who returned from his Sirur and Nagar tour. The arrangement, under Major O'Connell, Inspector-General of Gymnasia and his Staff, ably assisted by Sergeant-Major Gorman, Chief Instructor, was carried out as perfectly as could be desired. Sergeant-Major Gorman worked very hard to bring the tournament to a very successful conclusion. There were seven events :—In Single Stick for Native Officers Jamedar Tiwari, 23rd Rifles ; in High Jump, Gunner Meher, 1-1 Southern Division ; in Gymnastics generally, Lance Naik Kasiprasad, 23rd Rifles; in Tent-pegging with Lance, by Sergeant Alexander, 27th Field Battery ; in Gymnastics for Non-Instructors, Lance Naik Shinnath, 23rd Rifles ; in Gymnastic generally, for those who have not attended a gymnasium, Lance Naik Shinnath, 23rd Rifles, carried the prizes. Putting 24lbs. shot, Sergeant-Instructor Seaford, Royal Lancaster Regiment, won very easily, and Private Ross, Lancaster Regiment, came in second. In the afternoon several important events of a highly interesting nature came off. The first item on the programme was Tent-pegging with Lance for British Officers. There were twenty-six competitors, and Captain Gordon, officiating Commandant, Governor's Body Guard, won. In Tent-pegging by sections with lance, for non-commissioned officers and men, the 36th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, was the winner. The best men-at arms was the principal event of the day. Sergeant Robson, Durham Infantry, was considered the best man-at-arms amongst British, and Dafedar Mahomed Khan, Poona Horse, amongst Native Troops. Prizes of Rs. 50 each was given by Sir George Greaves. In the Tug-of-War three teams entered, namely, the Lancashire, Worcester, and Royal Artillery, and was won by the Worcester Regiment. In the Bayonet Exercise two squads competed, and the Worcester Regiment won the prize of Rs. 50, presented by Colonel Meakin. The Driving, Trotting, and Galloping Competitions were splendid exhibitions. Three teams entered. His Excellency Lord Harris' prize of Rs. 75 each in driving, was won by the 27th Field Battery, in trotting and galloping by Corporal Irwing's team, R Battery, R. H. A. In Riding and Jumping Competition the 7th Hussars and R Battery closed a tie, the prize being divided. The Victoria Cross Race was won by Driver Whitlam, 72nd Field Battery. The programme wound up with the performance of a musical dumb bell drill by some thirty non-commissioned officers under training at the Central Gymnasium. During the drill the men sang verses of several popular songs to the accompaniment of the band of the Lancashire Fusiliers. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief expressed great satisfaction at the performance

SECUNDERABAD RACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 10.

The Secunderabad Monsoon Steeple Chase Meeting was held at Mowla Ali, on Wednesday last. The first race, a horse steeple chase, was won by Captain Drake, R.A., on his horse Torment, Mr. Irving's Ranee being second, and Captain Doyne's Ricardo third. The second race for ponies was won by Captain Johnston's Jumna, Major Gough's Bluestone being second, and Mr. Rostock's Daphney third. The third race was won by Mr. Nazir Beg's Hope, ridden by Mr. Arbuthnot. The Ubique Chase was won by Captain Drake, on Skeleton ; and the last race by Mr. Faunce, on Captain Karrich's Hotspur.

Colonel Hickman and the Officers of the 21st Hussars gave an "at home" on the 21st ult.

It has rained incessantly for the last twenty-four hours, and it is chilly and damp.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening,

COLOMBO, SEPT. 11.

The Mail steamer Brittania from Aden has arrived.
The Mail steamer Brindisi from Bombay has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes 100⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 106½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 62 13-16
Bar Silver 38⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....		63,000	bales.
" "	" Surats	1,000	"
" "	Imports of Cotton	15,000	"
" "	" Surats	*Nil*	
" "	Stock of Cotton 1,290,000		"
" "	" Surats.....	43,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton in London.....	14,000	"

ANOTHER monster and costly weapon has arrived at Chatham Dockyard from Sir G. Armstrong's works at Elswick. The new gun is intended to take the place of the defective 110-ton gun in the Victoria, the flag-ship in the Mediterranean ; the disabled weapon being ordered to be brought back to England, with a view to its being repaired, if such a course should be found practicable. As one of the 110-ton guns in the Victoria as well as in the Benbow—two out of the three vessels armed with this formidable weapon—has been found to be defective, there is every reason to believe that no further weapons of the kind will be manufactured, the Admiralty contenting itself with arming our largest ironclads with the effective 69-ton guns.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 25.

THE task of constructing the new Government even down to the bulk of the minor and more ornamental appointments having been completed, there has been a general exodus of politicians from London. The heat during the past week has been very trying, and all who can do so, whether they are interested or not in Ministry-making, are hastening to holiday quarters. The Parliamentary contest at Newcastle is exciting a great amount of attention. Mr. Morley may not be re-elected, but he has no reason to object that less favour has been shown to him than to any other member of the Government except Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Farmer Atkinson was from the first only a candidate *pour rire*. The Chief Secretary's manly speech on Saturday, in which he defended his attitude with regard to the Eight Hours' question, and courageously refused to swallow his convictions at the bidding of the Keir-Hardies, has immensely improved his position with all who are not in favour of interfering by Act of Parliament with the freedom of labour, and some of those who are committed to that doubtful experiment are constrained by Mr. Morley's transparent and exceptional honesty to admire his pluck. Several of the leading Trade Unionist men, whose reputation among their fellows was established before some of Mr. Morley's most vehement opponents were heard of, have although Eight Hours' men, been working hard to secure his return. I say some, for there is at least one of Mr. Morley's antagonists who is not obscure. I allude to Mr. Joseph Cowen, the well-known editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, for whose quarrels with the Liberal "Caucus" Mr. Morley is made to suffer. If the right hon. gentleman is defeated, as many of his friends fear that he will be, the glory and honour of inflicting this severe blow on Mr. Gladstone's Administration—for disguise it as the Liberals may, it will be a serious reverse—must in a large measure be referred to the relentlessness of his old friend and ally.. The Conservative Press with creditable and unaccustomed generosity have with almost perfect unanimity praised the tone of Mr. Morley's utterances above referred to, though as loyal supporters of their party they are conventionally bound to wish for the success of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Ralli. The latter is accused of a *volte-face* on the Eight Hours' cry. When contesting a neighbouring constituency at the recent general election he is said to have held views not dissimilar from those of Mr. Morley respecting the impolicy of legislation on this subject. Now he has taken up a line which is completely satisfactory to what is styled, though some, times ironically, the "Independent Labour Party." The wonder is that Mr. Ralli should have laid himself open to the charge of inconsistency seeing that in any case the votes of the Eight Hours enthusiasts would have been not in his favour. Mr. Burt, the chairman at Mr. Morley's meeting, was for such a mild-mannered individual, extremely sarcastic at the expense of Mr. Ralli. Mr. Burt compared the Unionist candidate to the immortal political aspirant described by the American poet :—

"Ez to my princeorples, I glory
"In hevin' nothin' o' the sort ;
"I ain't a Wig, I ain't a Tory,
"I'm jest a candidate in short."

Mr. Burt observed that this might be depended upon—Mr. Morley would not hold principles and advocate a policy on the right bank of the Tyne, that he would not advocate on the left. The Irish members are watching the fierce struggle in Newcastle with some anxiety, and two of their number, Mr. Davitt and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, have from the outset been working like galley slaves for Mr. Morley. They have made passionate appeals to the electors to vote for the Chief Secretary, and as a last resort Mr. Davitt has threatened the Labour Party that if the Unionist is chosen the Nationalists in the House of Commons will know how to retaliate. The fact is being concealed, but Mr. Morley is rather unpopular with the Irishmen in Newcastle, for the unfavourable answer he gave during the General Election to the demand for the release of the misguided men now languishing in her Majesty's convict establishments for their complicity in dynamite outrages. A few days ago I had some talk with a Nationalist M.P. about the Newcastle election. "Some Liberals," he said, "tell me that if Mr. Morley loses it will be a personal matter. That is not my opinion. I shall regard his rejection if, as seems likely, he is rejected, as a national disaster." It is expected that if Mr. Morley suffers the fate of greater men than himself who have been at critical periods in their public career deserted by fickle constituents he will seek refuge at Leeds, where a safe Liberal seat is being re-vacated by Sir Lyon Playfair's elevation to the peerage. As was generally anticipated Mr. Cyril Flower, who once had the reputation of being the handsomest man in the House of Commons, and who still retains his good looks, also receives promotion to the gilded chamber. Rumour says that Mr. Stansfeld might, if he liked, also have obtained similar compensation for his exclusion from the Government, and if he has refused the honour he is to be commended for his good sense. There is nothing surprising in Sir Lyon Playfair or Mr. Cyril Flower blossoming into peers of the realm. The former though an uncompromising Free Trader is not an aggressive Radical, and he has long been a *persona grata* at Marlborough House. It is not improbable that he will relieve the new Lord Chancellor of some of his work in connection with that pet scheme of Royalty the Imperial Institute. As to Mr. Cyril Flower he is rich and respectable, though I do not remember when he gave evidence of the conspicuous ability which some of the too friendly organs of his party are crediting him with. The chief opponent of the C. D. Acts would have been somewhat out of his element in the hereditary assembly, and if as is asserted, the question with which he has been prominently identified for so many years, and in connection with which, to do him justice he has made important sacrifies, in the past is again coming to the front he will be wanted in the House of Commons

Next to the Newcastle election the topic that is exciting the most attention at the present moment is Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from the Government, of which it was universally believed beforehand he would be a prominent member. In this week's *Truth* Mr. Labouchere gives an interesting and characteristic account of the affair. Upon what may be considered slender grounds he attributes his not having been invited to join the Ministry to the determination of the Queen not to accept him as one of her Ministers. "When Mr. Gladstone was making his Cabinet," says Mr. Labouchere, "I was away from London. On my return on August 15 an emissary from Carlton gardens came to me. After a lengthy exordium in which he dwelt upon our mutual admiration of Mr. Gladstone and upon the difficulties under which he was labouring, and after explaining how in a monarchical country it is always well to consider the wishes of the monarch, he told me that I was one of Mr. Gladstone's chief difficulties." A proposition was then made to Mr. Labouchere which is best described in his own words. "I was asked to get him (Mr. Gladstone) out of this difficulty by writing to him a letter in which I was to say that I did not wish to join his Government, as I thought that I should be more useful below the gangway ; and I was informed presumably as a *quid pro quo* that Mr. Gladstone would always be glad to consult me on public matters." This letter Mr. Labouchere declined to write, and his reasons for refusing are set out at length. He admits that if he had been asked to become a member of the Cabinet, it is by no means certain that he should have consented. He says he should have first sought to learn who composed the Ministry. Does it not occur to Mr. Labouchere that others did likewise. His contemptuous references to the Earl of Rosebery as Foreign Secretary, shows that his lordship and Mr. Labouchere could hardly have been members of the same government. The fact of his hostility to Lord Rosebery was a sufficient reason for excluding him, if Mr. Gladstone thought that of the two the latter's services were the more valuable. Mr. Labouchere, whose sympathetic supporters in Northampton talk of organizing a public protest against the cruelty to which they think he has been subjected, not only pours forth a recital of his personal woes, but falls foul of Mr. Gladstone for some of his Ministerial appointments. Naturally he is angry at so many peers being in the Cabinet, and he is angry with Mr. Gladstone for filling up the subordinate posts with "sucking young politicians." But his greatest indignation is shown at the selection of Mr. Asquith to be Home Secretary. Mr. Labouchere professes to regard Mr. Asquith's unlooked-for preferment as an undeserved slight upon Mr. H. H. Fowler, who I believe is not dissatisfied with his presidentship of the Local Government Board. Can it not be that Mr. Labouchere is jealous of Mr. Asquith? For a long time previous to the change of government Mr. Labouchere's not too discreet friends were always saying that when the Liberals came into power the one situation which he ought to fill was that of Secretary of State for the Home Department. Mr. Labouchere sneers at Mr. George Russell as "the relative of the Duke of Bedford" and "the Pressman of the Duke of Devonshire" (alluding I suppose to the controversy of a few months ago in which Mr. Wemyss Reid of the *Speaker* cut such a poor figure). Mr. Leveson Gower whose post in the Ministry I quite forget, is like Mr. Russell under the disadvantage of belonging to the "ruling families," and Sir Edward Grey though credited with being the best speaker among the Under-Secretaries, is an indifferent linguist. According to Mr. Labouchere, Sir Edward Grey "does not know one word of French." This, if true, is certainly a drawback in an Under Foreign Secretary, but teachers of languages are not scarce in London, and Sir Edward Grey, if he is half as clever as he is reported to be, will soon overcome that difficulty. He will not be the first Minister of the Crown who has entered the Foreign Office knowing little or nothing of the language of diplomacy, and left it a good French scholar.

I think I mentioned last week that Mr. Conybeare was a candidate for office. Some of your readers might have thought I was joking, but my statement, as I have since ascertained on unimpeachable authority, was perfectly correct. I am told that Mr. Conybeare was not only an aspirant but a very persistent one. It seems that the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies was the post he desired. Mr. Jacoby who is unknown to fame except as having furnished a name to a band of Radicals in the last Parliament was I hear also an applicant. Mr. Channing who would have made a good Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade is also among the disappointed, who it is said number no less than 300 ! Mr. Gladstone is said to have acted entirely upon his own initiative throughout at any rate, and I could mention the names of one or two great men of high reputation in the Liberal party who are highly incensed at not having been consulted. The only topic that Mr. Gladstone will talk of is Home Rule, and the knowledge of this fact coupled with the murmurings of which one hears from the lips of others than obviously-disappointed office-seekers has probably given rise to the rumour that the Prime Minister is meditating retirement. This report is surely a little too previous. What Mr. Gladstone will do when he has launched his Home Rule Bill is another matter.

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., and one of the English delegates to the International Monetary Conference, has sent to the press a letter on the eternal silver question just received by him from Sir David Barbour. As might be expected in the case of an authority of such high position as your Minister of Finance the communication has received and is receiving a great deal of attention. The *Times* devotes a leading article to the subject of the fall of silver and its effect on Indian prosperity, and other papers are referring to the subject. Sir David Barbour's timely reminder of the position of affairs in India seems likely to lead to a long discussion in the papers, which at this season of the year are able to devote more space to such a subject than they would be if Parliament were sitting. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., contributes to the discussion in Wednesday's *Times*.

On Wednesday I met one of the men of light and leading in the camp of the Anti-Opium League. He was very jubilant at the prospects of the movement, and at what he considered the certainty of the question again coming prominently to the front in the near future. He and others of his way of thinking seem to base great hopes on the alleged antagonism of Mr. George Russell to the opium trade. It would be more to the point to know what are the views of Lord Kimberley. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State has little or nothing to do with the policy of the Government, his functions being mainly confined to acting as the spokesman in the House of Commons of the department. If Mr. Caine or Sir Wilfrid Lawson had happened to be members of the Administration, as one if not both expected to be, our friends might have had some justification for their cocksure anticipations of victory. With regard to Mr. Fryer's attitude in Burma, Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Society, has been obliged to moderate the ardour of some of its supporters. He points that Mr. Fryer's proposal endorsing with limitations Sir A Mackenzie's recommendations have apparently not received the approval of the wicked Calcutta Government, which may withhold its sanction "as it has done with several previous representations of the same kind." By the way the Society's officials are somewhat unfortunate. Every body remembers the little "accident," by which in the famous memorial to Viscount Cross, Lahore was placed in the North-Western Provinces and Lucknow in the Punjab. In his letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* Mr. Alexander is made to attribute to the last Excise report the statement that in Upper Burma "the prohibition is in practice imperative" instead of *inoperative*. The organ of the Society, the *Friend of China*, contained an article some years ago in which the opium traffic was spoken of as "indispensable." In a subsequent issue, the writer, Mr. Alexander's predecessor, explained that he had been badly treated by the P. D. The adjective should have been "indefensible." On another occasion "Orissa" was printed for Persia." Can it be that compositors are opposed to the opium agitation, and that they are base enough to take a malicious pleasure in showing their want of sympathy with the "Cause of Righteousness ? "

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, August 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut R T I Ridgway, 40th B Inf.	Major A Smith, 22nd B Inf.
Lieut N J H Powell, 23rd B Inf.	Capt A W Forbes, 4th Bo Cav.
Mr T H Barrow, B Cov.	Capt A M Monteith, 7th Bo Cav.
Mr T C Fenton, B.	Major B Gompertz, Commt Dept.
Mr C Duffin, B.	
Mr P F de la F Sherman, B.	Lieut J L Orr. 1st Cav Hyderabad Contingent.
Mr B Samuel, B.	
Mr F B Bryant, B.	Lieut C E de M Norie, 2nd Gorkhas.
Mr W Hawthorne, B.	
Mr H F P Tulloch, B.	Lieut J F Barry, Commt Dept
Capt G Rippon, 29th M Inf.	Lieut A T Crawford, R A.
Lieut W B Young, 5th M Inf.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surg-Major D R Ross, B Med Estab, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C.	Mr H V M Phelips, Bo, 1 week's furl.
Mr H P Phillips, B, 5 mo M C.	Major E Chalmers, S C, 4 mo.
Mr L C D Bean, B, 3 mo M C.	Major A Wapshare, S C, 3 mo.
Mr M Nethersole, B. furl to Nov 20, 1892.	Major C A Mercer, S C 10 days.
Mr H A Heath, B, 6 mo furl.	Capt J G Barry, S C, 2 mo.
Mr T H Homan, B, 6 mo M C.	Capt F R Bonham Knox, S C, till April 10, 1893.
Capt J S Ashby, S C, 5 days' extraordinary leave without pay.	Surg-Major J E Ferguson, Med Estab, 6 m.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt G B Crawley, S C.	Lieut-Col C H Stoddart, S C
Mr H G Pearse, B Cov.	Lieut-Col S E Rolland, S C.
Mr C D Steel, B Cov.	Major F C Maltby, S C.
Mr F Venning, B Cov.	Major E Lloyd, S C.
Mr W H Grimley, B Cov.	Major C A Mercer, S C.
Mr J E Barrett, B.	Capt N A K Burne, S C.
Mr G A St B Browne, B.	Capt P G Walker, S C.
Mr G W Sweet, B.	Capt J A Bell, S C.
Mr J J S Driberg, B.	Capt H C E Cave, S C.
Mr W Warden, B.	Capt F T Cole. S C.
Mr R D Hare, B.	Lieut A J Shaw, S C.
Mr W H M Hare, B.	Lieut W G Nisbett, S C.
Mr M Nethersole, B.	Lieut H C C Ducat, S C.
Mr R J Woods, B.	Lieut C E Lloyd, S C.
Mr F B Bryant, B.	Lieut C E N Priestley, S C.
Mr F W Ash Bo Reuss, M.	Lieut G S Broome, S C.
Mr J Monteath, Bo Cov.	Lieut R T I Ridgway, S C.
Mr H V M Phelips, Bo.	Lieut J C Sutherland, S C.
Col C W Godfrey, S C.	

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on Aug. 8 and following days. Twenty-nine candidates competed for seventeen appointments, and twenty-one were reported qualified :—

	Marks.		Marks.
Drake-Brockman, V G..	2,350	Ogilvie, W H	2,190
Milne, C	2,745	Heard, R	2,405
Prall, C B	2,720	Bourke, J J	2,385
Hunter, G Y C.....	2,610	Bidie, G	2,305
Young, W	2,620	Orr, W	2,230
Macleod, J N	2,615	Moore, P St G	2,200
Chatterton, S R	2,600	Parry, E R	2,195
Williams, C E	2,580	Morton, J P.....	2,185
Langston, T A O.....	2,490		

THEFT OF RS. 30,000, INDIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE STAMPS.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSING BOX IN BOMBAY.

TOWARDS the latter end of August considerable agitation was created in London by the police investigating a matter of supreme importance both to the Home as well as the Indian Government. And it is a singular coincidence that their attention has been drawn to the detection of a crime which, happened about this time last year, and led to the arrest of a donkey engine-driver, named Robert Gaiety, aged 36 years, and Edward Hargreaves, aged 25, who were both employed on board the s. s. Astraea. Their arrest, it will be remembered, was brought about by Gaeity endeavouring to dispose of two-anna stamps in the bazaars of Bombay, and the private information which the local police were in possession of from the home authorities was thus confirmed. The apprehension of the donkey-man led to the arrest of his companion Hargreaves who admitted receiving stamps in the London Docks from a companion, who went by the name of Long Alf. Both the prisoners were convicted by Mr. Sanders Slater, then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. On that occasion a deal-wood box was broken open, and Government stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 were stolen. The clue which Superintendent Ingram of the Bombay Police obtained caused the authorities at home to send out a special detective officer to gather evidence, and submit a report of the proceedings in Bombay with regard to the missing stamps. On the present occasion the unlawful possession of stamps was traced in London to Benjamin Lawrence, a labourer, who was arrested on suspicion with a parcel which contained 969 sheets of 240 two-anna stamps each. From the information which our representative could gather on Saturday it appeared very probable that a box, containing five packets of 2,200 of these stamps, of the collective value of Rs. 66,000, was originally sent for shipment by the P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, whilst in dock at London for the Indian Government service. But it so happened that it was booked on board the s. s. Chyebassa of the British India Steam Navigation Company, which sailed for Bombay via Kurrachee, on July 30. It was, therefore, conjectured, when the stamps were found being disposed of in London, that the broached case was on board the former vessel which was, therefore, diligently searched when she made this port. But the investigation proved fruitless, and the matter was allowed to rest till the police prosecuted further inquiries at home, which resulted in private communication being conveyed to Kurrachee and Bombay, enjoining the exercise of a strict surveillance upon the s. s. Chyebassa. When she reached Kurrachee, after touching at Malta, and Aden, with a general cargo, her unloading was kept under keen observation, but to no purpose. Her Commander, Captain Wilson, then sailed for this port with all the hatches sealed by the Kurrachee Preventive authorities, while a Preventive officer of H. M.'s Customs, who happened to be a passenger to this port on two months' leave, received instructions from Mr. Coghlan, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, to see that the seals were not tampered with or removed. On Friday morning the s. s. Chyebassa was sighted, and when she steamed opposite Middle Ground Battery, at ten o'clock, she was boarded by a strong deputation of Preventive and Police Officers who took complete charge of the hatches containing a general cargo after handing a letter to the Captain from Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, desiring him to render every possible assistance for discovering the case. The vessel was piloted into the Prince's Dock and discharged her cargo from two hatches which were closely watched by the Customs and Police officers during Friday and Saturday. A minute search was made in all the holds of the ship and the bunks of her crew, and every possible place where it was thought likely the case was concealed. Each box was carefully examined on Saturday as it came out of the hold. At about a quarter to three in the afternoon, a stevedore's labourer brought up a box to be craned out of the vessel A police havildar in plain clothes sang out to his superior, Constable Fleming and the Customs House officers, that this box bore the Government seal. The Customs and Police officials immediately proceeded to the hold, and on examining the case found it to be the one in question as it bore the Government number "2951," and was addressed. "The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay. Intimation was at once sent to Superintendent Ingram of the Bombay Police, in charge of the Docks, and to Mr. G. Ainsworth, the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, who at once conveyed the intelligence to Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Customs. The case when found was lying wedged in between a large cask and a box on the port side of the orlop deck near the aft bulkhead of the ship. It was brought up to the 'tween decks and put under custody till the Collector of Customs arrived, when it was examined in his presence and that of Mr. Almon, Assistant Collector, Abkari Department, Mr. R. Sharman, Acting Assistant Income Tax Collector, Mr. J. S. Maidment, Superintendent of Stamps, Mr. G. Ainsworth, Superintendent Preventive Service, and other Police and Preventive Officers. On a closer survey being made the case, which is of deal wood, two feet long by a foot broad, was found to have been broached in a very systematic and clever manner. One side had been forced open with a chisel, and the bight of red tape which ran through the steel bands to the seals was cut through on one side. The lid in one corner was forced upwards, and the side of the box slightly opened. The tin lining was cut through lengthways with a sharp instrument, two cross cuts also being made so as to gain easier access to the contents by forcing down the lining between the transverse cuts. In this way two packages of 500 sheets each—each sheet containing 240 two anna stamps—were abstracted. The box had then been closed in such a way as to defy detection, chisel marks and dents of a hammer being filled in with bees-wax. At a quarter to six on Saturday evening the box was opened in the presence of the gentlemen named by the ship's carpenter. It was then apparent that the wrappers which had been round the two abstracted packages were put back into the box along with a quantity of Cardiff coal. When the case was originally despatched from England it contained 2,200 sheets made up in four packages of 500 each and one of 200, of the aggregate value of Rs. 66,000, each sheet containing 240 two anna stamps. Of these two packets of 500 sheets each of the value of Rs. 30,000 were found missing. The remaining three packages which were found in the box were examined by Messrs. Almon, Sharman, and Maidment and declared correct. Twenty-two loose stamps were taken out, three of which were torn. When this investigation was concluded, Mr. Maidment took charge of the case. Mr. J. M. Campbell, then ordered the seals to be taken off the hatches, and the unloading of cargo was proceeded with. For two days the Customs and Police Officers maintained the closest vigilance over the vessel and cargo, and are entitled to the highest credit for the disclosure which will undoubtedly lead to the arrest of the actual perpetrator whose ingenuity and audacity has defrauded the revenue to such an extent.

BARON HIRSCH'S Jewish colonisation scheme does not make satisfactory progress. During the past month 780 of the immigrants brought to Argentina, says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the *Standard*, have been sent back to Europe. It appears that the proposed colonists were dissatisfied from the first. The first arrivals were landed in the country before any preparations had been made to house or locate them. A mutinous spirit quickly developed amongst them, and they made demands that it was impossible to accede to. Those who have been returned to Europe would neither work nor listen to reason, and the longer their stay continued the more the example they set helped to demoralise those remaining. As a last resource, they were offered their pas-sage back to Europe, and this they accepted. At present there are some 3,000 souls in all left in the country from those who were sent out under the scheme. Up to the present time, scarcely any cultivation has been undertaken, and the immigrants have simply been living on the funds provided by Baron Hirsch. In fact, to any on-looker it appears that the scheme, so far as Argentina is concerned, is likely to result in something very much like a failure.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE CABINET.

MR. LABOUCHERE makes this matter the chief feature of his paper of August 25, and devotes some six pages to it and the latest political developments. He begins :—

It is really a little trying to my modesty that the newspapers should have been so good as to discuss whether I ought to have been in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and why, if so, I am not. If there is one person that I despise more than another, it is the man who pushes forward personal claims, and complains when they are not recognised, for I am no believer in personal claims in politics. It is therefore necessary for me to say a word of explanation in respect to so very unimportant a person as myself, as I entirely object to being supposed to have been a seeker after office, or a complainant because I did not get what I wanted. I have never asked a Minister, "in esse or in posse" for anything, and I do not contemplate ever doing so. Some weeks ago, I said that I was a humble soldier in the Radical army, and that I aspired to nothing else. The "Times" then seemed to consider this an imitation of the tone of depreciation affected by my revered leader. I simply stated what I thought on the matter. When Mr. Gladstone was making his Cabinet I was away from London. On my return upon August 15, an emissary from 1, Carlton-gardens came to me. After a lengthy exordium, in which he dwelt upon our mutual admiration of Mr. Gladstone, and upon the difficulties under which he was labouring, and after explaining how in a Monarchical country it is always well to consider the wishes of the Monarch, he told me that I was one of Mr. Gladstone's chief difficulties. I was asked him to get him out of this difficulty by writing to him a letter, in which I was to say that I did not wish to join his Government, as I thought that I should be more useful below the gangway; and I was informed, presumably as a "quid pro quo," that Mr. Gladstone would always be glad to consult with me on public matters. This letter I declined to write, and to my thinking my refusal was a proper one.

THE QUEEN AND THE POLITICAL LEPER.

I certainly understood, continues Mr. Labouchere, that the Queen had in some way—direct or indirect—led Mr. Gladstone to arrive at the fact that my being one of his Administration would not be pleasing to her. I think that most people would have agreed with my conclusion. If not, what was the difficulty from which the letter would relieve Mr. Gladstone? The only other possible explanation was that I was to write a letter, spontaneously on the face of it, saying that I did not wish to accept any office, and this letter would show that Radicals thought that they could serve their Party better out of office than in it. Most assuredly I should have failed in my duty to all my Radical friends had I done so, and I should have given to Mr. Gladstone a free hand to bestow on Radicals only small and subordinate posts. Whatever my own personal feelings were in regard to taking office, assuredly I ought not to have done this. Such a letter would have been a Radical surrender. Moreover, from the personal ground I could not help asking myself why I, who, as I have said, never asked for anything, should be called upon to say that I wanted nothing. This would have implied that I expected to be offered something, and such a gratuitous' noloopiscopari' would have been regarded by many as an evidence of presumption—indeed, of impertinent presumption. Was any one else asked to write such a letter during the formation of the present Ministry? Was any one ever asked to write such a letter during the formation of any Ministry? I may be a political leper, but I hardly could be asked to admit it.

A CHANGE IN PROCEDURE.

Assuming that the Queen had conveyed to Mr. Gladstone any such expression of disfavour, it is to be regretted, for, although I may not see eye to eye with her Majesty in all matters, I have always regarded her as str

eye will, I trust, be kept on the watch-dog. But why, as the Liberals have a foreign policy of their own, is a watch-dog to be taken on to prevent them from carrying it out?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Of the members of the Cabinet in the House of Commons, I have the most confidence in Sir William Harcourt. One reason is that he comes in for the most abuse from the Unionist scribes. Not one of them has ever urged that he should, in the interests of the Tory Party, be a Member of Mr. Gladstone's Government. This with me is an excellent recommendation. I take a man as I find him, and I have always found Sir. William politically sound. In debate and resource, he is head-and-shoulders above the rest of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues. Mr Morley is thoroughly honest, and he is sound on all issues except the labour question. But he is more the man to write an essay on storms in the cabin, and bravely go down with the ship, than to rule the storm on the quarter-deck. The agnostic conscience is even more rigid and inflexible than our old friend, the Nonconformist conscience. Mr. Fowler is an excellent man of business, and a remarkably good speaker. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is the right man in the right place at the War Office, and I am sorry that Sir George Trevelyan—an out-and-out Radical—has not a more prominent position.

ROSENCRANTZES AND GUILDENSTERNS.

But why was Mr. Fowler not made Home Secretary? Why was Mr. Asquith preferred to him? To Mr. Asquith I have no particular objection. But he has his reputation as a Parliamentarian to make. During the last six years he has made six speeches. The phrases were all beautifully balanced, the jingle of alliteration was ever recurring. The House of Commons, whilst objecting, as a rule, to memory speeches, is always ready to accept one gentleman as the exponent, provided that he does not abuse the privilege. If Mr. Asquith had spoken twice instead of once per annum he would probably have ruined himself. The rest of the Cabinet consists of Rosencrantzes and Guildensterns—worthy men, no doubt, but not precisely eagles. The old gang is represented in full force, with the exception of Mr. Stansfeld, who was the most Radical of them, and consequently was precisely the one who ought not to have been omitted. The new men are, "above the gangway gentlemen." There is no special reason for their having Cabinet rank, and their presence in the Cabinet only serves to make it unwieldy. Roughly speaking, they have been bought for £100, when they might have been purchased for half that sum, and are possibly worth one quarter of it.

"SUCKING YOUNG PATRICIANS."

The subordinate appointments have been, as was unfortunately too much the habit of former days, mainly filled up with sucking young patricians. Of these Mr. Geo. Russell is a fair sample. He is the relative of the Duke of Bedford, and has been out of Parliament for the last few years, during which his services to the Party have consisted in his being the pressman of the Duke of Devonshire. A few rank Radicals have been accorded minor posts. Mr. T. Ellis is the head of the Welsh contingent, which consists of a number of remarkably clever young men. He has been made a Junior Lord of the Treasury, with the duty of finding pairs for Liberals who want to go to dinner. Surely, he was entitled to a post of more importance than this. Mr. Burt is Secretary of the Board of Trade, which is a subordinate position to that of an Under-Secretary of State, and yet Mr. Burt is better known and far more influential than all these Under-Secretaries put together. Sir Edward Grey is the best speaker among the latter. As he does not know one word of French, in which correspondence is carried on between the Foreign Office and Minister accredited to this country, he has naturally been made Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Sidney Buxton knows much about London, and comparatively nothing of the Colonies, so he has been made Under-Secretary of the Colonies. Mr. Robertson becomes Lord Ordinate of Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, and they together represent the Navy in the House of Commons; the positions might with advantage have been reversed, for assuredly Mr. Robertson's talents deserve a better post than that of a sort of midshipman to Captain Ughtred, with a Peer as Admiral of the Fleet. The rule in respect to these appointments seems to have been, that social position is better title to office than Parliamentary work or the confidence of those outside Parliament. Many sound men, who bore the brunt of the fight during the last six years have been ignored. Surely man like Mr. Hunter, Mr. Cobbe, Mr. John Ellis, and Mr. Channing (not to mention others) had a better title to recognition than the pick of the gentlemen brigade, who deem that they fulfil their duty when in Opposition to their constituents to their Party, and to themselves, by occasionally dropping into the House for a few minutes, and patronising it with lofty condescension. "Exempli gratia." Why should Mr. George Leveson Gower be provided with a comfortable salary, and Mr. Channing, who may be said to represent all the railway men in the country, be left unrewarded? Why should Mr. George Russell be pitchforked into an Under-Secretaryship, and Mr. Summers, who was a Whip in Opposition, and is a pleasing speaker, be left out? Why? Because Mr. Russell and Mr. Leveson Gower belong to the ruling families, and Mr. Summers and Mr. Channing do not. Both in the Cabinet and in the subordinate posts there are too many hybernating bears, who come out of their holes, hungry, greedy, and stridently shrieking "Give, give, give," like the daughters of the horse-leech, as soon as the winter of their discontent is made glorious summer by the sun of prospective office, and of young cubs, who, when licked into official shape, will be qualified in future times to act in the same fashion.

"YOUNG CUBS" AND DEMOCRACY.

Such an Administration is hardly quite in harmony with democracy. It ignores the gigantic strides that Radicalism has made while the Liberal Party has been in the desert. I do not blame Mr. Gladstone, but the sons of the horse-leech have been too much for him. His Administration is much like what his former Administrations have been. That his Party is not what his Party was does not seem clearly to have been brought home to him, and it is a pity that he consulted almost alone with Sir Algernon West and Mr. Arnold Morley instead of with his chief Lieutenants. There is a story told of M. de Maurepas, a very aged Prime Minister of Louis XVI. Pointing to a spaniel, he said to an Ambassador "That dog is the ruler of France." The Ambassador asked for an explanation. "That dog," continued Maurepas, "rules Minette, Minette rules her father, he rules me, and I rule France. Minette's father was the Minister's valet, who was held in high favour by his master, because he had publicly said that he should esteem it an honour to sweep a crossng for him; and what with the spaniel, Minette, the valet, and Maurepas, all ignoring the spirit of the times, the spirit of the times played havoc with poor Louis XVI. We must, however, make the best of things. It is proverbially difficult to make empty sacks stand on end, and the difficulty is not lessened if some only of the sacks are empty. We must aid the full sacks to keep the empty ones upright. So that the sacks collectively stand, by all means let us not quarrel because the pattern of the canvas is not in all cases to our liking. If this House of Commons will only clear the way of Home Rule, pass bills giving the majority of each locality the right to select its representative; keep faith with the agricultural labourer, with the toilers in towns, and with the Welsh Nonconformists, and hold its own against lordly opposition, it will have done good work, and it will have paved the way for a very different administration and for a very different programme. Its mission is to be a John the-Baptist House, and if it only fulfils that mission, the Radicals, far from complaining, will give the Government a sincere, if sometimes a discriminating, support. But when Mr. Morley at Newcastle says that advanced Radicalism is fully represented by Mr. Acland, the scion of a great Somersetshire territorial family, being made Vice-President of the Board of Education, and by Sir Edward Grey, the head of a great territorial northern family, being made Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he assuredly is joking.

PACKED WITH SURE VOTES.

What I should fancy is, that Mr. Gladstone has packed his Cabinet with sure votes, who will support him as blindly in the Cabinet as a Whip does in Parliament, in order to secure himself against any attempts of independence on the part of any of his chief lieutenants. Otherwise, why so large a Cabinet? Why such an extortionate price given for Peers? Why are many made Cabinet Ministers who in their wildest dreams could only have hoped for subordinate posts? That this will make Mr. Gladstone master in his Cabinet is unquestionable; but in the House of Commons it will be otherwise. The decisions of a Cabinet in which the best men can be voted down by Peers and by supporters at all price will not there command the same respect as if the Cabinet had been composed of fewer and of more independent men.

THE CHIEF WHIP.

Of all the appointments I think that Mr. Majoribanks' has been the best selection for the particular post that has been assigned to him. It is well known that he would have preferred not to be Chief Whip, and that he only accepted the post because his fitness for it was so generally recognised. Mr. Causton and Mr. M'Arthur are also the right men in the right place.

When I saw it stated in some newspapers that Mr Gladstone contemplated making a few Peers, I felt that this must be an error. The Liberal Party has, by solemn vote, declared that hereditary legislators are an abuse. For Mr. Gladstone, therefore, to increase their number, except with a view to force some bill through the Lords, and with the full determination to follow this up by the abolition of all hereditary rights to legislate, would be, I thought, to fly in the face of the political opinions of his Party, and to give himself over, bound hand-and foot, to its opponents.

THE NEW PEERS.

It would seem, however, that the error was mine. Sir Lyon Playfair and Mr. Cyril Flower are made Peers. Assuming the propriety of a Liberal Government granting these distinctions, there could not have been a better selection than the former. But, with all respect to Mr. Flower, why should he be an hereditary legislator? He is an amiable and good-looking gentleman, but this is no reason. He married a Rothschild, but this ought not to be a reason. He was the fifth or sixth of the Liberal whips, and had for a short time been a Junior Lord of the Treasury. The dignity is a very important one, and the services of a whip are wearisome. But have Mr. Flower's former dignities, or his work as a sub-sub-whip been such either to his country or to his Party that I am to have him as a legislator over me, and that his grandchild is to occupy the same position to mine? We must really redouble our efforts to put an end to the absurdity of hereditary rights of legislation.

THE LORDS AND HOME RULE.

All the difficulties before us are due to a firm tone not being adopted in regard to these Lords. Mr. Balfour has openly stated in the House of Commons that the Lords will throw out any Home Rule Bill. This ought to have been met by Mr. Gladstone refusing to take office without having the permission of the Queen to make Peers, as was done by Mr. Gladstone's predecessor in office in 1830, when the Lords at once surrendered at discretion. With this power in his hands, there would be no chance of a dissolution before Home Rule and many needful British reforms had been passed. Without it, all is doubt, and if neither Home Rule nor the British reforms become law in the next two years, this will be entirely due to the Tories' sword being in their hands, when firmness would have glued it to the scabbard. In the affairs of this world, those who want to win must not hesitate at all legitimate means.

It is matter of the most absolute indifference to most persons who is made a Peer; the deluge will soon close over the heads of hereditary legislators; what, then, does it signify whether there are a few more or a few less awaiting their fate? Equally unimportant is it who is made a baronet and who a knight. And yet I hear that the Carlton Club has been rent with feuds and jealousies over the distribution of these empty toys of honour. But Jesse Collings! Jesse has humbly accepted the prefix of Right Honourable before his name at the hands of Lord Salisbury for service rendered to the Tory Party? Jesse rewarded by being given the right to wear a uniform covered with golden embroidery! Jesse, the ex-Republican! Jesse, the ex-Democrat! Jesse, the ex-hope-and-stay of the agricultural labourer! Ha, ha, ha! What would I give to see Jesse on his knees before the Queen, taking the oath of a Privy Councillor. But I am afraid that her Majesty would hardly respond to my appeal to be present at the ceremony. I must patiently wait to gaze on the Right Honourable Jesse in the House of Commons without his uniform, and only figuratively on his knees before the Right Honourable Joseph.

REWARDS TO THE UNIONISTS.

In addition to Jesse, several other Liberal-Unionists are rewarded. When a Liberal goes over to the Tories, but still insists that he is a Liberal, he may be actuated by conscientious motives. But then he should not take Tory pay, if he wants others to believe in his honesty. If Judas had refused the pieces of silver, he might have been deemed a wrong-headed man; he certainly would not have been the arch-traitor of history. For a man calling himself a Liberal to vote for Lord Salisbury, and to be given a Knighthood or a Baronetcy or a Right Honourablecy, is to receive the price of treason. One of the oldest Knights is one Irwin. He was Chairman of Mr. Gerald Balfour's Committee. Surely the Knighthood, reduced to its equivalent in cash, ought to figure in Mr. Balfour's return of his election expenses, whilst if this gentleman voted for Mr. Balfour (as is to be presumed), the election ought to be invalidated, and both the Knight and the member sent to prison for corrupt practices. A poor man is a scoundrel if he takes a shilling for a vote; a rich man is an honourable man, pure and disinterested, if he is given a Knighthood because he voted. Where is the difference? What the precise monetary equivalent may be could only be correctly estimated by knowing how much money was given to the Party collectively by all those who have been paid in "honours." If journalistic services are to be rewarded with titles (in which I do not agree, for this saps independence), Mr. E. Lawson, Captain Armstrong, and Mr. Jaffray are fair selections. But why is Mr. Blundell Maple only made a Knight? It is well-known that he has furnished the party with funds and organising skill. Presumably the reason why he has not been made a Baronet is that the Tories wish him to continue to be at their disposal.

MEDIÆVAL SERVILITY.

The ceremony of taking the Privy Councillor's oath is somewhat curious. The Queen sits in a chair. The new Privy Councillor has to kneel before her—a bona-fide kneeling, with both knees on the ground. The oath is then administered, and the Queen's hand is kissed. When the new Ministers went down to Osborne last week, there were five new Privy Councillors. All knelt together in a row, then successively had to kiss hands. Until the ceremony was completed, they had to remain on their knees, and crawled and creeped one after the other up to Her Majesty along the floor. Kissing a lady's hand is always a pleasurable mark of deference, but I should think that when a king occupies the throne, this strange relic of mediæval servility will be abolished. I was in company, a day or two ago with an American, where the relative merits of Monarchical and Republican institutions were being discussed, so I explained to him this ceremony, in order to make manifest to him how far superior a Monarchy is to a Republic. My explanation had, I regret to say, a contrary effect to that which I had intended. "Do you mean seriously to say that your Statesmen submit to this degradation?" he said. "The crawling," I replied, "always takes place at a change of Ministry, and, far from regarding it as a degradation, it is esteemed a proud elevation." I asked him whether he had ever heard of a Mr. Jesse Collings. He replied that the name of this gentleman was absolutely unknown to him on which I told him that Mr. Collings had been brought into prominence by having deserted the Radical Party, and having gone over to the Tories, for which service the Tories had just rewarded him by making him a crawler. He was still more surprised, and asked me whether those who performed the ceremony received a salary, or at least some little present. "Nothing," I answered. The crawling is its own reward. Indeed, the crawler has subsequently to buy himself a peculiar coat, which he wears, in order that all mankind may know the honour which has been conferred upon him. "Our people would never believe it possible that a man like this Jesse Collings exists," he said; and I fear that this American has left our shores convinced that Mr. Collings, his crawling, and his coat were all invented by me in order to deceive him.

THE PRIVY COUNCILLOR'S OATH.

Here is the oath of a Privy Councillor. I do not remember ever having seen it published:—

You shall swear to be a true and faithful servant unto the Queen's Majesty, as one of Her Majesty's Privy Council. You shall not know or understand of any manner of thing to be attempted, done, or spoken against Her Majesty's Person, Honour, Crown, or Dignity Royal; but you shall hale and withstand the same to the uttermost of your power, and either cause to be revealed to Her Majesty herself, or to such of her Privy Council as shall advertise Her Majesty of the same. You shall, in all things to be moved, treated, and debated in Council, faithfully and truly declare your mind and opinion, according to your heart and conscience; and shall keep secret all matters committed and revealed unto you, or that shall be treated of secretly in Council.

And if any of the said Treaties or Councils shall touch any of the Counsellors, you shall not reveal it unto him, but shall keep the same until such time as, by the consent of her Majesty, or of the Council, publication shall be made thereof. You shall to your uttermost bear faith and allegiance unto the Queen's Majesty; and shall assist and defend all jurisdictions, pre-eminences, and authorities granted to Her Majesty, and annexed to the Crown by Acts of Parliament, or otherwise, against all foreign Princes, Persons, Prelates, States, or Potentates. And generally in all things you shall do as a faithful and true servant ought to do to Her Majesty.

So help you God, and the Holy Contents of this book.

PAY AND EMOLUMENTS.

That high and mighty potentate the Duke of Buccleuch has made a speech, in which he says that Mr. Labouchere and the extreme Radicals are only desirous of place for themselves, and he tenders the services of himself and his friends to the Government to crush them. This is indeed kind. I merely note the matter from the extreme impertinence of a Duke with several hundred thousand acres and a member of the Tory Party complaining of Radicals wanting place. What they do want is to put an end to ducal hereditary legislators, to huge estates such as theirs being allowed to exist to the injury of the community, and to place being regarded as an appanage of the aristocracy, who get all the money that they can out of the people and legislate for the benefit of the classes. Take, for instance, Lord George Hamilton. An eminent Irish judge lately said, "I have known many Cabinet Ministers, and I never knew above half a dozen who could have made £100 per annum at the profession." I do not suppose that he included Lord George. Yet this nobleman has been receiving £5,000 per annum during the last six years as a Cabinet Minister, and on this ground he has just been given a pension of £2,000 per annum. Whilst this enlarged scheme of outdoor relief is practised for the younger sons of Dukes, is it surprising that Dukes think all those who would put an end to such outrageous abuses wretches, who—if justice had its course—would be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

NOISY MEETING AT NORTHAMPTON.

A "town's meeting" was held in Northampton on the 28th ultimo called for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Labouchere's "exclusion from the Cabinet." The meeting was convened in the Town Hall by the Mayor, Mr. E. Bridgwater, in accordance with a requisition of ratepayers. The building was crowded at eight o'clock by an audience of nearly 2,000 persons, many of whom were opposed to the objects of the gathering. The Mayor, who was accompanied by the Town Clerk, presided, and spoke amid interruption. When councillor Gibbs rose to propose a resolution, loud cheers were given by the Conservatives for the Queen, answered by equally vociferous cheering for Mr. Labouchere. Eventually, with great difficulty, Mr. Gibbs proposed his resolution, which expressed regret at Mr. Labouchere's exclusion, from whatever cause, and emphasised the confidence of the electors in the hon. member. Council Purser, who seconded the resolution spoke amid the greatest disorder. There was fighting in the body of the hall, and a number of interrupters were ejected. Mr. A. J. Darnell, solicitor, rose to propose an amendment, but the Radicals would not hear him, and after a quarter of an-hour of dumb show, a portion of the platform was stormed in trying to get Mr. Darnell down. In the confusion the Mayor and the Town Clerk left the hall unnoticed. The Radical leaders on the platform prevented Mr. Darnell from being hurt, and on a proposition hastily put to the meeting, Councillor Tonsley was voted to the chair. Quite was then in a large measure secured, and the new chairman promised Mr. Darnell five minutes for his amendment. As soon as Mr. Darnell began to speak, however, some of the electric lights went out. The chairman said he had no alternative but to put the resolution immediately, and it was carried apparently by six to one. The other lights went out directly afterwards, and the hall rapidly emptied.

Referring to Mr. Labouchere's rejection the "Irish Times" says that the Radicals are sold as well as Irish Nationalists. Mr. Gladstone will no more be dictated to by Mr. Labouchere than Mr. M'Carthy or Mr. Redmond. All that can be recommended is that Messrs. Labouchere, Healy, and M'Carthy should associate and form a party representing some degree of Radical and National independence. The "Independent" (Dublin) says that the affair points to the moral that English politicians are men of expediency; and that who trusts them will some time be over-reached by them.

The "World" says:—When Sir Henry Ponsonby called on Mr. Gladstone at Mr. Stuart Rendel's house in Carlton Gardens to acquaint him with the Queen's command that he should form an Administration, he conveyed a message stipulating that Mr. Labouchere was not to be admitted to the new Government. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, found himself in a serious scrape, for he deemed it to be indispensible to his interest with the Radicals to offer a place in the Cabinet to Mr. Labouchere; and he knew very well that it would be a most inauspicious commencement of the new "regime" to find himself compelled to exclude a Radical leader, in compliance with a command from the Queen. I hear that Mr. Labouchere was implored to get Mr. Gladstone out of the difficulty by writing a letter to say that he would not accept any office whatever, as he preferred to remain an independent member. This curiously foolish proposal was of course, declined by the Member for Northampton, who in all probability would have refused to join a Government composed of the wreck of Mr. Gladstone's former Administration, with a few additions from the small circle of the Prime Minister's personal retainers, and such a feeble recruit as Mr. Asquith. Of course, Mr. Labouchere's ungracious and pertinacious opposition to the various Royal grants of the last twelve years readily accounts for the Queen's refusal to be brought into personal relations with him; but to place a politician under a ban merely because he is disliked at Court is a sure, certain, and speedy method of making him a popular hero. Mr. Labouchere will now be eulogised by the Radicals as a martyr to his crusade against the Royal grants, and it may be easier to make the most of the position in which he has been placed. It should be understood that all the Cabinet appointments have been arranged by Mr. Gladstone himself, without consultation with anybody, except Sir Algernon West and Mr. Arnold Morley; and the preliminary arrangements which had been made at Sir William Harcourt's erratic conferences were utterly disregarded by the Prime Minister, who snubbed those of his colleagues who ventured to put forth their own views declaring that he wanted no advice on such matters.

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

I have reason to believe (writes the London correspondent of the "Dundee Advertiser") that Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to Mr. Labouchere with reference to that gentleman's complaint of his exclusion from the Government. Mr. Gladstone informs him that he is entirely responsible for not submitting his name to Her Majesty, and that he took that course solely in consequence of incidents in Mr. Labouchere's public career which reflect no discredit whatever on the hon. member's public and political character. This is a somewhat enigmatical declaration, but it no doubt is intended to point to Mr. Labouchere's connection with "Truth" and to some of the utterances of that journal.

THE "HARRIS" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS *vs.* WORCESTER REGIMENT. (2ND TEAM).

THE match which was played on Friday afternoon between the Lancashire Fusiliers and the second team of the Worcestershire Regiment was a most exciting one. The Lancashire Fusiliers were unfortunately deprived of the services of their best player, viz., Lieut. Newnham, who was unable to play owing to his shins having been hurt in a previous match, and three others of their good players were in hospital, so that the team could not be said to be playing up to their full strength. There was but a small change in the Worcester 2nd team, Pte. Hall's place as one of the backs being taken by Pte. Cooper. The match was an all-round good one, and resulted in a victory for the Lancashire Fusiliers by three goals to two. The Lancashire Fusiliers, who are the present holders of the handsome challenge cup, will now meet the first team of the Worcester Regiment in the final match which will be played on Tuesday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

Goal.—Pte. McClaran; Backs—Ptes. Macdermott and Yates; Half-Backs—Ptes. Kitchen, McDowell and White; Right Wing Forwards—Pte Edwars; Lce-Corpl. Haywood. Centre—Pte Morris; Left Wing—Sergt. Davis and Pte. Myerscroft.

WORCESTER REGIMENT (SECOND TEAM).

Goal—Drummer Webb; Backs—Ptes. Cooper and Hison; Half Backs—Lce.-Corpl. Lambert and Privates Wall and Allen; Right Wing Forwards—Lce.-Corpl. Merrick and Pte. Osborne; Centre Forwards—Lce.-Corpl. Giddy; Left Wing Forwards—Ptes. Parker and Kitchen.

The Lancashire Fusiliers own the spin of the coin and played with the wind. After about ten minutes up and down play the Lancashires secured a corner, but nothing came of it. The Worcesters then rattled the ball down to the other extremity of the ground and also secured a corner but failed to score. The play was again transferred to the Worcester goal where one of the Lancashire forwards made a good attempt at goal which narrowly failed, the ball just passing above the crossbar. The Lancashires pressed their attack and finally they succeeded in scoring. Edwards ran up the right wing with the ball and made a splendid kick which sent it right up to Sergt. Edwards, who was within a few feet of the goal and he headed it through. The ball being put into play again the Lancashires again acted on the offensive, and an appeal for hands being given in their favour they were allowed a free kick from within eight yards of the goal. The Worcesters, however, made a good defence and saved the goal very well. The Lancashires continued to have the best of the game for several minutes and again and again renewed the attack. A second shot at goal just sent the ball a few inches above the bar. The Worcesters now pulled themselves together and through some good combined play secured a corner off which they managed to score a goal, the result of a splendid shot put in by Kitchen from a sharp angle. Play being continued, the Worcesters again worked the ball down to the south end and secured a corner, but they did not score anything off it, and the whistle sounded for half time, each side having one goal.

Sides being changed and the ball kicked off, the Lancashires kept the play in the Worcester half of the ground for a few minutes, but two appeals for "hands" in quick succession being given in favour of the Worcesters the ball was rapidly taken down to the Lancashire goal, but the goal-keeper was equal to the occasion and saved his side. The Worcesters pressed onwards and working the ball up the right wing scored a goal, making the second for their side. The Lancashires soon afterwards narrowly missed scoring a goal, the ball passing just the least bit wide. The Lancashires, however, struggled hard and keeping the ball in their opponent's territory made a combined effort and scored two goals in quick succession amidst the deafening cheers of their supporters. The Worcesters now pulled themselves together for a final struggle and secured a "corner," but to no purpose. The Lancashires next secured two corners in succession, but could not add anything to their score. The Worcesters were pressing their opponent's goal when the whistle sounded. The Lancashires thus won by by 3 goals to 2.—*Deccan Herald.*

CONSIDERABLE alarm was caused in the port of Grangermouth, Stirlingshire, on August 19, over an alleged case of Asiatic cholera. On the previous night the steamer Ellen Dunbar arrived from Hamburg, the crew being then in excellent health. About three o'clock on the morning of August 19 a fireman named Wilhelm Ferdinand, a German, became seriously ill, and a doctor and sanitary inspector were called in. The man was conveyed to the Fever Hospital, and Dr. Fraser, of Falkirk, confirmed the opinion that he was suffering from Asiatic cholera. Ferdinand died the same day, and a *post mortem* examination indicated that death resulted from cholera or choleraic diarrhœa.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at the opening sitting on Saturday last.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON THE ESPLANADE.

Gunoo Tookaram, a Hindoo, was placed at the bar charged with having committed the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of a meadicant who was found dead on the Hornby Road.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, informed the Court that the Crown did not intend to proceed with the charge against the accused, as the depositions of the principal witness as made before the Coroner, were such as no jury would convict on.

His Lordship, who said he had read the depositions, being of opinion that the course suggested by the Advocate-General was the best to pursue, discharged the accused from custody.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HARRY STAFFORD BEYTS.

Mr. Inverarity, in alluding to the charges of forgery and cheating perferred against Harry Stafford Beyts, said he had to apply on the affidavits of Mr. Fidler, the manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, for the case to be traversed to the next sessions, as Mr. Berghendal, who was an important witness in the case was in England, where he was detained for the trial of the elder Beyts and his partner Craig. Mr. Inverarity said the accused had put in an affidavit, which the learned counsel read to the Court, in which he objected to the case being traversed, as he had had the charges hanging over his head for some time. He wished to have the case proceeded with. He submitted that Mr. Berghandal, knowing he would be required as a witness in Bombay, should not have left for England.

His Lordship said there was no doubt but that Mr. Berghandal was a most important witness.

Mr. Sanders-Slater said he was instructed, on behalf of the accused, to consent to the case being traversed.

His Lordship accordingly directed that the case should be traversed to the next sessions, which commence on the 20th November, the accused being released on his former bail, namely, his own surety of Rs. 20,000 and two others for a similar amount.

THE HYDERABAD THEFT CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General, appearing on behalf of the prosecution, said that in the case of Empress *vs.* Khalilula Khan Azimjung and Jalamkhan Ittzad Jung a commission had been issued, which was returnable till some time in October. It had been arranged that the case be traversed to the next sessions.

His Lordship remarked that he had read the depositions, and it appeared to him that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case under the decision given by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the late Mr. Justice Melvill reported in 4 and 5 High Court reports.

Mr. Lang said it might be that the question might arise at the time of the trial. The application had been consented to by the other side.

The application was granted.

CHARGES OF THEFT.

Mahomed Isac Shaik Ali pleaded guilty to a charge of the theft of gunny-bags on the 2nd July last, and admitted a previous conviction by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the offence of theft on the 10th May 1889.

His Lordship, in passing the sentence, observed that the prisouer went one afternoon to a godown in the grain bunder and took away a bundle of 31 gunny-bags. His career in the city had been a discreditable one, for since the year 1877 he had already passed nine years in jail. He had been convicted nine times, and there were heavy sentences, one of one year's imprisonment for cheating, and one of three years for theft. The sentence of the Court for the present offence was five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ramchunder Sitaram, also pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking by night on the 24th July last in order to the commission of theft in the house of one Krishna Raghunath. He admitted being convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the offence of theft.

His Lordship remarked the prisoner was found concealed in the shop he had broken open, and was taken into custody by the police. The prisoner had already been convicted five times, and received on one occasion two years' rigorous imprisonment for theft in a building, a further term of two years for another theft, and twenty-one months' imprisonment for house-breaking by night, and two years more for another similar offence. His past career compelled the Court to pass a severe sentence, which was rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

THEFT OF WATCHES.

Esoobali Ahmedji claimed to be tried on a charge of stealing five watches belonging to Cursetjee Nusserwanjee. The prosecutor said he kept a shop for repairing watches in Bhendy Bazaar. On the 13th March 1891 thirty watches had been stolen from his shop, and he gave information of the theft to the police. About two months afterwards the police brought a watch to his shop, which he identified as belonging to him. It was one of the thirty watches which had been stolen from his shop. The prosecutor went with the police to a Marwaree, who had thirty or forty watches pledged with him and of these he was able to identify five watches as belonging to him and which had been together with others stolen from him. The Marwaree was charged before Mr. Hamilton with having in his possession stolen property but he was discharged, and he (the prosecutor) was referred to the Small Causes Court. Subsequently a Mahomedan brought a small silver watch to him for the purpose of being repaired, which he identified as one of those stolen and he at once arrested and gave the Mahomedan into police custody. From information received from that Mahomedan the prisoner was arrested and taken charge of by the police. Toka Kola, the Marwaree shop-keeper, deposed to his having dealings with the prisoner. About sixteen or seventeen months ago the prisoner pleged five watches with him upon which he advanced Rs. 9. Witness lent one of the watches to a Mahomedan customer of his who was arrested and brought to his shop by the police. Witness then gave up the five watches in the possession of the police, entries of which had been made in his books.

After further evidence had been adduced, the prisoner in his defence stated that he never went to the Marwarree, whom he did not know, and never pledged the watches with him. He (the prisoner) admitted a previous conviction on a charge of theft.

The jury having returned a verdict of guilty,

His Lordship said that during the last eleven years the prisoner had been convicted by the Presidency Magistrates on no less than eight times, the last sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment being passed in the year 1886. The prisoner was liable now, if the Court was so disposed, to be transported for life. If he was brought up again that would very likely be his fate. The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A PICK-POCKET.

Mahomed Hussein claimed to be tried on a charge of theft of a purse containing twelve annas. Bajee Bhagwanjee Pandia, a cook, living at Grant Road, deposed that on Monday last, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he was passing by the Cowasjee Patel Tank, he heard somebody from behind say that a man had taken away his purse from his pocket. He felt his pocket and found that the purse was missing. Kaliaujee, the man who spoke to prosecutor from behind, pointed out the prisoner as the man who had abstracted the purse from his pocket. The prosecutor called out for the police, who ran after and arrested the prisoner and found the purse containing twelve annas in his hand. Coroborative evidence was then given. The prisoner denied having committed the theft, and stated that the prosecutor has been tutored by the police to charge him with the theft of the purse.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner admitted a former conviction of theft, but said that he had left off stealing ever since.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had been convicted by the Presidency Magistrates during the last eleven years of various offences no less than eighteen times, eight times for gaming, three times for being drunk and disorderly, twice for loitering about without any visible means of subsistence and five times for theft. The heaviest punishment the prisoner had for thefts was six months, one year, eighteen months and two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was liable at the present moment to be transported for the term of his natural life, or to imprisonment which might extend to a term of ten years. The prisoner, his lordship said, had better be careful after he came out of the prison, because if he was convicted again he would very likely be sentenced to transportation for life. The order of the Court was to keep the prisoner in rigorous imprisonment for five years.

There being no other case to be tried, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE ASPERSION ON CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the above heading I see in your issue of to-day a letter, written by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs. In reply I regret to say the statement that "my solicitors decline to give the information asked for" is a false statement. If the correspondence had been published, it would have conveyed a different impression from that unfairly suggested in your correspondent's letter.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. ROB. NEILL,
Hon. Sec., Bombay Tobacco Trade Assocn.

Sept. 9.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Jain Association of India has received a memorandum to recover from a wealthy merchant of Bengal the amount of Rs. 1,47,779-5-0, as Religious Trust money for the Community.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

THE Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Political and Financial Secretary, H. H. the Nizam's Government, presided at a public meeting held at Secunderabad last Monday, to express the gratification of the general community at the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a member of Parliament.

In the course of his speech which was in Urdu, the Nawab said:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honour you have done me in selecting me to preside at this meeting. For a Mahomedan to be called upon to preside at a meeting of this kind, with which, as would appear to a casual or superficial observer, the Parsees in the first instance, and after them the Hindoos would be specially concerned, is an eminent proof of the fact that these communities are fully alive to the pernicious and fatal consequences of national differences and religious distinctions, and are not only sincerely prepared to discard them, but to give practical proofs of their willingness to put them entirely away; whilst, on the other hand, for a Mahomedan to consent to take the lead on an occasion like the present clearly indicates that the community, to which I have the honour to belong, is always ready to co-operate and sympathize, without any prejudice, jealousy, or religious intolerence, of which it is generally unfairly accused, with the other communities of India, on every suitable occasion, in every beneficial undertaking, in every deserving cause, and, in fact, in every matter conducive to the welfare of the country at large, and not calculated to injuriously affect the condition or interest of any particular class or section. It is indeed a pleasant and edifying sight to behold Hindoos and Mahomedans, Parsees and Bengalees, Madrasees and Deccanees, Sikhs and Brahmans, the rich and the poor, all sitting shoulder to shoulder, inspired by one thought and actuated by one motive. Would to God that this union were real and lasting, and that in spite of all differences of faith, creed or custom, there may be a perfect agreement of thought and feeling on all subjects connected with the well-being and progress of the country. Let the Brahmin paint his forehead with his peculiar mark of distinction and sing his hymns in his temple, let the Lingayet hang round his neck the holy Ling and offer his prayers to Mahadeo, let the Paresees with his sacred thread round his waist believe that fire is the emblem of God, let the Sikh heartily blow his conch shell and shout huzzas to his Gooroo or spiritual guide, let the Mahomedan from his mosque proclaim with gusto the summons to prayers and cry out Allah-o-Akbar or God is great, but may they never be at variance on any point that affects the welfare, honour and advancement of their country; may they never by their thought or action offer the least impediment to any laudable undertaking that has for its object the good of the land they live in; and may they always join as they have done to-day with one heart and one voice in all works likely to prove advantageous to the community at large. When such an union has been effected amongst the different communities of India we may consider that God has at last grown merciful towards the country and wishes to shower his blessings on that considerable class of his creatures who greatly outnumber the inhabitants of some of the largest and most flourshing states of Europe. But until this union is consummated it is futile to expect any real and abiding progress, and national honour must always remain an idle dream. Mr. Dadabhai's election as a member of the Imperial Parliament is one of those many astonishing events which have been witnessed in the present century. As you are all aware, we have, during the course of the last hundred years, actually seen accomplished many things which no one previously dreamt of, and which were indeed, considered absolutely impossible. If there were any persons, who believed in their feasibility, or endeavoured to bring them about, they were set down as maniacs and lunatics. It is in this century that the steam-engine was invented, steam-ships launched, railways constructed, distant countries united by submarine telegraph, the Suez Canal built, and the phonograph devised. Among wonders such as these must be included the fact that "a black man" has found admission into the ranks of the white, and cutting his way to a seat in Parliament, has placed himself on an equal footing with Englishmen. Mr. Dadabhai has shown that all difficulties disappear before firmness and perseverance, and that nothing is impossible for courage and exertion to achieve. Would you not have thought the man a fit inmate for Bedlam, who had told you, some 25 years ago, that a native of India could enter Parliament? Would you not have laughed at the very idea? But to-day we see that very idea realized. It has become an accomplished fact, an astonishing fact, indeed, like many others, but, all the same, a fact worthy to be recorded in history. It is not so very long ago that Englishmen and natives of India were considered altogether such distinct species, that it was thought there could be no relationship between the two, and that if any could exist, it must be of the same kind as that existing between a man and a brute. So deeply was this notion implanted in the minds of men, that it was even supposed that white men were the creation of the Almighty and that black men were manufactured by the prince of darkness. But it is now gradually being demonstrated that both are equally the creatures of God, both are the same flesh and blood, both are the subjects of the same Sovereign, both possess equal rights, and to both is open the path to progress. There is only one difference, and that is, that Englishmen have attained to maturity, whilst the natives of India are still in their boyhood; the former have by their civilization and enlightenment, by their courage and perseverance already overcome many of the obstacles that block the way of a nation's advancement, whilst we have but just learned to walk, and manage to keep ourselves on our legs. Still, however, we have amongst us a few that can run and keep company with Englishmen, and among these is Mr. Dadabhai, whose success at the hustings shows that he can hold his own against

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE latest reports from Herat, *via* Mashed state that the Uzbegs about Maimana are being rapidly brought under control. The outlook is far more peaceful in Arghan Turkistan, though sporadic outbreaks against the Amir's authority still continue.

THE installation of Mahomed Nazim as ruler of Hunza will take place this week at the capital of his State. Dr. Robertson, Officiating Political Agent at Gilgit, will conduct the Durbar, at which the Chines representative will be present. The provisioning of Gilgit, by way, is proceeding satisfactorily. The transport will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible, when the work is completed, as snow sometimes falls at the end of September on the passes between Srinagar and Banji.

THE price at which Government quinine has hitherto been supplied to Government officers and local authorities in India, is somewhat higher than the English market price; but we are glad to see from the resolution of the Government of Bengal on the management of the Cinchona plantation in the Lower Provinces, that there is a proposal to make the two equivalent. A scheme is also in contemplation by which quinine will be made up into packets containing five grains each and sold for a pice a piece: the sale being conducted in all public offices in the interior and also at village post offices. Since apparently we must always have malaria with us, it is in the highest degree desirable that febrifuges should be brought within easy reach of the poorer classes: and the above plan ought to help to this end.

A SPECIAL grant of thirty thousand rupees has been sanctioned towards the cost of constructing the buildings required in connection with experimental factories for the manufacture of cordite and gun-cotton in the gun-powder factory at Kirki.

THE fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Anglia, including the wives and children of those who were drowned, now amounts to Rs. 12,452. Subscriptions should be sent to Messrs. Graham and Co., Calcutta.

INFORMATION has been received that the Achakzais, who went to assist Muhammad Yakub Khan Achakzai in quelling a rising of the Baluch and Barech population of Shorawak, south of New Chaman, have returned to their homes. The malcontents are said to have paid up the revenue due from them, besides agreeing to render any assistance required of them in connection with the Hazara rebellion. Two Musa Khels who went to Barkhan to purchase grain, are reported to have been murdered near Taghao. The Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chotiali is making inquiries into the case.

ANOTHER Lawes-Belt Case appears imminent in England. It is reported that Sir Frederick Leighton President of the Royal Academy, has accused Captain Jones of having sent to the Academy a remarkable piece of sculpture, representing three horses, life size, rearing and biting at each other, which he did not himself execute. The accuser says the Captain being without artistic training, was incapable of producing the work, the suggestion being that the production is the work of a "ghost," or assistant. Captain Jones states that the work is his own, and gives Sir Frederick the lie direct. The Prince of Wales is reported to have interested himself on behalf of the Captain to settle the affair out of Court, and to have demanded that Sir Frederick prove his asssertion.

THE Crocodile, which is first on the Indian trooping roster, made a trial of her machinery at Portsmouth on Aug. 22. With a mean steam pressure of 57 lbs. in the boilers the engines developed 2,754 horsepower, and a speed of 13·25 knots was realised. The vacuum was very good, a mean of 27 inches being recorded.

MR. LABOUCHERE in *Truth* writes:—Mr. Morley's *non possumus* in the Cabinet to any party vote being given for an Eight Hours' Mining Bill is to be regretted. Indeed, I hardly see how any important question is to be carried. Mr. Morley's views on labour prevent labour matters being taken up seriously. Lord Rosebery's attitude on Egypt will prevent the evacuation of Egypt. All the Cabinet is, I believe, not sound on payment of Members. Is this to be shelved? Mr. Gladstone was strong on plural voting when the last Reform Bill was under discussion. Has he so thoroughly got salvation that he is prepared to push this reform well to the fore? Even on Ireland, I hardly see any prospect of unity of council. Mr. Gladstone (rightly, I think), did not reveal his Bill before the elections. But Mr. Asquith opined that this would justify the Lords in throwing it out. Will he defend them if they act on his opinion?

FOR real inaccuracy of statement, observes the *Pioneer*, commend us to the Russian paper, the *Novosti*. In commenting upon Professor Vambery's recent letter regarding Central Asian affairs, it asserts that the writer "must be fully aware that according to the frontier treaty of 1885 it was arranged to regard Afghanistan as entirely without the sphere of English or Russian influence." Considering that Sir Peter Lumsden first and Colonel Ridgeway afterwards represented not only the British Government but the Amir of Kabul, while the Boundary Commission was demarcating the north-western frontier of Afghanistan, the assertion is a little too audacious. The one great principle that our statesmen, to whichever party they have belonged, have firmly adhered to, is that Afghanistan is not only without the sphere of Russian influence but within that of Great Britain. This has been admitted again and again at St. Petersburg, and the principle was reaffirmed in the negotiations which came to a close in July 1887. The further statement of the *Novosti*, that "at present Afghanistan can be aptly compared to a buffer which effectually prevents the occurrence of strife between England and Russia, but as soon as the British troops move to the help of the Khan *(sic)* the balance of power is likely to be seriously disturbed," must not be overlooked. The British Government have not the less with to occupy the Amir's dominions; but they will not tolerate unprovoked aggression on the part of the Russians. Afghanistan may be a buffer in one sense, in that it intervenes between India and Russian Central Asia; but it does not follow that strife will thereby be prevented. Judging from its latest utterance, indeed, the *Novosti* seems to put a peculiar interpretation on the term "buffer." Russia is described as having no desire to annex the entire territory of the Pamirs; but she insists on an exit to the Indian ocean, which can be only by way of Afghanistan. Needless to say the notion of a buffer which keeps off England but affords a highway to Russia is not one which English statesmen can accept.

THE following amended port order, with reference to the naval honours to be paid the Queen, has been promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth:—"When her Majesty is seen approaching in the royal yacht, all her Majesty's ships present are to dress with flags rainbow fashion, and are to be ready to fire a royal salute. Yards are to be manned during the summer months—that is, from March 25 to September 25—but during the winter months they are not to be manned unless specially ordered. Ships without masts are to man ship summer and winter. A full guard and band are to be paraded whenever her Majesty passes within a mile. A salute is not to be fired without special orders."

THE squadron of heavily-armed cruisers preparing for sea at Chatham Dockyard has been augmented by the delivery from the contractors by whom she has been constructed for the Government, of the large cruiser Sappho, built at the yard of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, Poplar. The new vessel, which will prove a valuable addition to the Navy, is named after a former vessel of war, which is believed to have foundered at sea, as she was never heard of, no tidings of her reaching this country. The new Sappho is intended to be employed as a swift cruiser, for which purpose she is to be fitted with machinery which will give her a speed of between 19 to 20 knots an hour. Her armament will be a heavy one, and will include a bow-chaser 5-inch gun, having a right-ahead fire, together with six 4·7-inch broadside guns, and a number of quick-firing guns. The Sappho is to be completed in Chatham Dockyard with all despatch in readiness for the vessel being commissioned for her first cruise.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. FURDOONJEE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. FURDONJEE called and examined on solemn affirmation—Witness No. XI for prosecution.—Furdoonjee Jamshedjee states on solemn affirmation:—I am Private Secretary to the Minister, and know the fact of the publication of the pamphlet, the subject of this prosecution. After publication the Minister caused certain enquiries to be made. Those enquiries were not communicated to Mr. Mehdi Hasan, nor were they made for the purpose of assisting him in his prosecution. To the best of my knowledge or belief none of the information received during that enquiry was communicated to Mr. Mehdi Hasan. Certainly none of the documents written by me were submitted to Mr. Mehdi Hasan for approval or drafted by him. Mr. Hormusjee is the Government legal Addviser. He was never authorized to show or tell Mehdi Hasan any of the documents which came to his knowledge from Government. The reason for the enquiry was that the Minister as the head of the Government felt he was bound, on account of the wife of one of his high officials being slandered, and as she had been presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and attended State entertainments at his Highness the Nizam's court, and had been invited to the Residency and the Minister's own State entertainments, he thought it very necessarry for him as the head of the Government to make some enquiries into the matter.

Cross-examined: I am not an old friend of Mr. Mehdi Hasan. I am a friend of his. I first saw him when I came here in 1884, and have been his friend since, and that friendship has been uninterrupted. I was at whom in England with Mr. Mehdi Hasan in 1888, living in the same hotel. I attended some social functions at home which he attended. I returned to Hyderabad before Mr. Mehdi Ally. In 1889 I heard of some disagreeable rumours with regard to Mr. Mehdi Hasan's wife. I do not know whether these rumours reached the Minister's ears or not. The rumours I heard were that she ought not to have been presented at the English court. I heard first that she had not been properly married, and that in consequence of this she should not have been presented I have never discussed these rumours with him. I cannot tell you what I discussed with him as these communications are privileged. I did discuss the question of Mr. Mehdi Hasan's marriage with the present Minister, Bushecur-ud Dowla. Mr. Mehdi Hasan was not present at any of those discussions. I did not consider the rumour a grave rumour, as so many lying rumours exist. I did not attack lying rumours with the Minister. I am not addicted to the repetition of saldor, so far as I know. The Minister is not either. In discussing this matter with the Minister we were not doing it from any slanderous inclination. I cannot tell you why I discussed it, as it is a privileged communication. Before I came to Court this morning I did anticipate from what I heard that such a question would be put to me. In consequence of such information, whether I consulted anybody about it or not I decline to answer, as being an official such communications are also privileged. Any consultations I have in my official capacity are privileged. I mentioned to him that I had been called as a witness, and if I were asked any questions regarding anything done in my official capacity, whether I could not answer them until the Minister gave me permisson, as he is the head of the Government and I am his official Private Secretary. I did not suggest to the Minister the question of privilege. I simply asked the Minister. You may take it as a suggestion in my question, if you like to. I did not ask the Minister at that interview to give me permission to answer the questions. The Minister said, "Certainly do not answer without my permisson until it is asked for. The object of my mentioning it to the Minister was to protect myself from any results in making any disclosures I may be compelled to make. I did not raise the question of privilege with a view to protecting Mehdi Hasan's interest. Subject to the alleged privilege being removed, I have no objection to repeating the whole truth personally.

What was the discussion you had with the Minister?—I claim privilege.

Mr. Norton to court: I press the question.

Court: I will decide this question on Monday.

Mr. Norton: I wish the court to note that no section is quoted for the privilege, and that Mr. Inverarity, his counsel, does not uphold his objection.

Mr. Inverarity: I beg your pardon, I am not Mr. Furdonjee's counsel.

Mr. Norton: I mean counsel for the prosecution. I now press the other question.

Who did you consult regarding the question of privilege? I claim privilege again. I go so far as to say that I refuse to give the name of the person I consulted under the plea of privilege. I leave it purely on the plea of official privilege.

The court: I will decide this also at the same time.

To the best of my knowledge and belief I did not communicate the discussion either verbatim or in substance to Mehdi Hasan. I do not remember at any time speaking to Mr. Mehdi Hasan. I felt a delicacy about the matter, so I do not think I could have done so; I do not think it was due to my friend to tell him about it, as I did not think it right to tell a man anything about his wife, as only a fool interferes between a man and his wife. I did not think it incumbent on me as a friend to warm him, as I fell a delicacy about the matter.

Did not the Government in 1888 or 1889 or 1890 as a fact institute enquiries regarding Mr. Mehdi Hasan? I claim the same privilege about answering this question.

Did you speak of this matter to Mustaq Hussain—the enquiries about which you will tell us nothing?—Mustaq Hussain being a Government servant I claim the same privilege.

I understand that you limit the enquiries to the enquiries you say took place about Mr. Mehdi Husan and his wife? Mr. Mehdi Hassan is a member of Government. I was asked by Mr. Inverarity whether I had shown anything to Mr. Mehdi Hasan. I denied it, because it would have been wrong of me to do so, and the question affected my personal character. I constantly see Mustaq Hussain and have numbers of conversations with him. I generally speak to him in my purely official capacity. Sometimes I do not. I do not think I have spoken to him once in my non-official capacity about the question of Mr. Mehdi Hasan's marriage. I do not always speak and see Mr. Mehdi Hasan in my official capacity. I sometimes himi see him in my private capacity. So far as I can recollect, nothing has passed between Mr. Mehdi Hasan and myself in our non-official capacities excepting in sympathising with him in this case as one friend would do with another. So far as I can recollect I have never expressed my sympathy officially. All the answers about sympathy refer to the present pamphlet. I do not recollect expressing my sympathy with him with regard to the enquiries made in 1888, 1889, or 1890.

Was any communication received from Sir Mortimer Durand about the matter?—I claim privilege.

Did not Mustaq Hussain draft a reply?—I claim privilege.

Did he have anything to do with it? I claim privilege.

Were they submitted directly or indirectly Mehdi Hasan?—I claim privilege.

Was not Major Gough to your knowledge cognizant of this enquiry?—I claim privilege.

Are you not aware that the papers addressed to Mr. Mehdi Hasan went astray and went to some other person?—I claim privilege. I did not hear it in my non-official capacity. I claim privilege to state whether I heard it in my official capacity.

I was not anxious one way or the other, but I should have been glad in this case if he could have had any assistance given to him, as I consider it a most cowradly attack on his wife. Not being Bushecra-ud-Dowla himself, I cannot say whether he would have been glad or not to render any assistance to Mr. Mehdi Hasan. I do not know whether Mustaq Hussain would have been glad. He never mentioned anything like this to me. The files regarding this enquiry were in my office. I mean the enquiry regarding the pamphlet made by me.

Are these files in your office still?—I know where they are, but I cannot tell you because I claim privilege.

Are they with his Highness the Nizam?—I claim privilege.

Was Colonel Ludlow directed to take charge of the pamphlet enquiry?—I claim privilege.

The Magistrate suggested that the cross-examination should be adjourned till the question about privilege is decided.

Mr. Norton.—I have no objection; I will only ask one question.

If His Highness does not object, I have no scruples to the files being produced.

Mr. Inverarity:—The proceedings have not been communicated to Mr. Mehdi Hasan so far as I know. I have not authorized anybody to give copies of the proceedings or any information about them to the prosecution or defence, and no other person to my knowledge has given such authority. The matters I decline to answer are matters I have learnt in official confidence.

Do you consider the disclosure of matters which you have learnt in official confidence to be consistent with the interest of the Nizam's Government? It would not be consistent with the interest of the Nizam's Government.

Mr. Norton:—I object to the question as being leading.

Have any of the documents you refused to give information about been published as official records. Not to my knowledge.

Cross-examination to be continued on Monday.

Mr. Norton applies that his Excellency the Minister be called upon to appear as a witness for the defence.

Sujayat Ally states on solemn affirmation.—I know Mr. Mehdi Hasan. I was present at his marriage. He was married according to the Mahomedan form. I attested the marriage contract. I point out my signature on Exhibit B. It is the first vernacular signature on the Exhibit. I put my signature on the document when the contract was written and ready. I saw the document signed by Mr. Mehdi Hasan and his wife. When it was ready Mrs. Hasan signed it first. I signed the document the very day the marriage took place, which was in the year 1873. Besides Mehdi Hassan and his wife, Hymath Ally and myself were present. Hymath Ally signed the document. I point out his signature on Exhibit B. I saw him sign it. I know his handwritting without doubt.

SEVENTH DAY.

ON Wednesday, before Mr. Bosanquet, the Court dealt with an application from Mr. Faridoonji to Messrs. Inverarity and Norton, relating to the question of his appearing to answer the questions, to which he claimed privilege, viz., the conversations that had taken place between himself and H.E. the Minister. This application asked that Mr. Faridoonji's attendance may be dispensed with till a reply had been obtained from the Resident to a letter addressed to him on the subject. The Hyderabad Government require the views of the Resident of the Government of India on the subject.

Mr. Norton: I have ascertained that the documents which I required from Nawab Sarwar Jung are no longer in his possession, and therefore I do not propose to call him this morning. The Nizam has no objection to produce the documents as soon as he is asked.

The Court then arranged that Mr. Faridoonji's further cross-examination might be postponed till the other witnesses are cross-examined.

Sa'ad Ullah: I do not know the newspaper. I do not take any newspaper nor do I read any. Nobody has shown this paper. I do not know a man called Kischen Rao, nor Byce Rao. I do not know that these are one and the same person. I did not purchase a copy of this paper from the manager. I do not know that this newspaper is under the protection of Musthaq Hussain. Yes, I know this is September, last month was Augus, after March comes April, before March is February, Yes, sometime I can remember the month, and sometimes I have to count. I do not know Amrai's handwriting. I know the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith. I do not know that Rajab Ali told Mr. Goldsmith not to take me as a catechist.

This copy contains a reference to the pamphlet. I read that copy which I dictated to Mitra. I never saw this paper before it was put in my hand just now. (Paper dated 30th August.)

The Nawab Mehdi Hasan, cross-examined: My wife is now in Allahabad. I swear that she is not in Hyderabad now. He was then re-examined, and said: I have enquired as to whether I did suggest that Colonel Ludlow was a proper person to make enquiries, and I find I did so. Mr. Stephenson was the officer whose services were actually lent to me. I had nothing whatever to do with the enquiries made by Government on its own account. Nor did anything pass through my office in connection with such enquiries, where in the ordinary course they would have passed through. I think the negative was destroyed at the time, the photo was taken because I asked the photographer to do so. If is usual to make this request in the case of photos of native ladies. I heard of the intention to produce the photo in court twice, but I can't say who told me first. I can give the names of several other *purdah* ladies that have been photographed. I have seen these photos myself. I was asked whether I had sent letter of 11th May, 1892, put in and read.

Mr. Norton objected to the letter going in, but Mr. Inverarity claimed it should go down as Mr. Norton had already filed himself the letter 31st of May.

This is copy of the letter of 25th May I was asked about. (Letter read.)

This is the copy of the letter 7th June. (Letter read and put in.)

I sent a subsequent petition in English to the Minister (7th July, 1892.)—(Mr. Inverarity asks to put it in later on.) I have no objection whatever to the Urdu petitions being produced. It was afterwards found and read.

In Ex. C you say the proofs consist first of all in the principal. I hoped to be able to find the preliminary correspondence leading to the marriage. I have not a copy of the application for leave referred to in this petition.

In the box referred to I always also kept besides the marriage contract, my wife's will in my favour. It was drawn up by Messrs. Craigie and Lynch. It is dated 27th October, 1887. (Will read.)

My will was prepared also at the same time, it is with Messrs. Craigie and Lynch, and the duplicate of the same is with my wife. The two wills were executed in duplicate, and the duplicate of my wife's will also is in Bombay. When at Lucknow I was a candidate in the Chief Commissioner's Office, who promised to give me a post. Before coming to Delhi Mr. and Mrs. Evans were living at Lucknow. The luggage referred to was left in Lucknow on their transfer to Delhi, shortly before as they had not taken all their things. Before coming with Mrs. Evans to Lucknow, Miss Donnolly had no one else to protect her. I made the best arrangements I could for her, when she came. I could not have asked my own relatives to look after her. I behaved towards her as a man of honour. Fatehpore is not on the direct route from Lucknow to Partabgarh, and my wife did not pass through Fatehpore. Rafi-ud-din applied for an appointment here, I brought the letter, but it was not asked for, but I will produce it again if required. I contend that my marriage is perfectly valid according to Mahomedan law. I also contend that a *Sunni* of my sect can marry a Christian, and I rely upon the Koran, and on Amir Ali's book, pages 223-224. I find the difference between the Akbaris and the Wasulis correctly stated in Amir Ali's book on personal law. The passage I rely on is on page 18, which agrees with what I have said. I also contend that whether my wife became a Christian subsequently or not does not affect the question, because I might have married her originally as a Christian. And from the time of my marriage I have always believed that I have been validly married to my wife. Hormusji has no authority to tell me anything he learns as solicitor to Government, and as a matter of fact he never did tell me such things. Sardar Jung in Ex. F is a typographical mistake for Sarwar Jung. When I engaged counsel in Calcutta and Bombay I was not sure where I should be able to prosecute the author. I knew that the pamphlet was sent to Bombay and Calcutta. The retaining of counsel is not very expensive. The general retainer is two gold mohurs, and the special retainer is five. I said there were two Agha Sahibs and one was dead. I have ascertained that it is the Chota Agha who is alive. He is not on good terms with me. The house which he claimed as his was on my recommendation taken away from him, that is the house now occupied by the High Court. Salar Jung never passed the night at my house. He honoured other subordinates also with a visit. The object of the visit was simply to honour me as he had honoured the others. The fact of his visiting the house of a subordinate was looked upon by the latter as an honour. Other subordinates so honoured were Mehdi Ali, Syed Hassain, Nevill, Major Gough, &c.

With regard to the geography of your house?—My wife's apartments were on the right hand side as you go in. Four rooms were more especially in her occupation—bed-room, boudoir, dressing-room and small anteroom—for working sewing, etc., on the front side. On the left hand side of the drawing-room are two bed-rooms. I used to sleep in the same room as Mrs. Mehdi Hasan. I used, however, the left side for washing, dressing, &c., in the morning. This is the room I refer to in Ex. 9 as my bed-room, which I used daily for the purpose I have mentioned. In the day-time also I used to sit and read in this room when alone. For Salar Jung on this occasion referred to in this letter, the two rooms on the left hand side were prepared. I meant nothing whatever in my letter, but that I had prepared a place where during his stay he could be private if he liked. I had not, of course, the slightest intention of suggesting anything of what Mr. Norton insinuates. He was never likely to come to my house if he had not to be polite to my wife. My wife was in no way a private friend. "You can also bring Chota Agha Sahib, I am sure he is used to the society of the ladies." I rely on the passage to prove my construction. As a matter of fact Salar Jung did not come at all on this occasion. He would have had tea with us, and if he wanted to stay longer, be alone, and smoke, he would have had the use of the other rooms, where I used to sit. I prepared that room for him, with a new wash-hand table and a few ornaments. He also generally liked to take off his coat and boots.

I produce the envelope of Hyder Hussain's letter. This is the covering letter, and Sarwar Jung's letter transmitted to me in orginal.

(Covering letter and envelope put in also 112 original of Sarwar Jung? The crest or monogram on the paper is that of Sarwar Jung.)

As to the expression "that of the ladies", I meant all that side of the house occupied by my wife. I mean the whole four rooms occupied by her. The dressing-room attached to my wife's bed-rooms is taken up with her wardrobes.

Sarwar Jung came to Hyderabad in 1872. He was not in Lucknow at all in 1873. The sister of Mrs. Hodges was married to the Rajah of Kapurthatu, and she is known as Lady Randhurs Singh. The Raja is converted to Christianity. I kept up no communication whatever with Mrs. Hodges, nor do I remember ever having seen her since the time of my marriage. As far as I know Mrs. Bigex also does not keep up eny communication with Mrs Hodges. I got the last letter from my wife and the last telegram was the day before, when she said she had got to Allahabad, and was not well.

Here followed an argument as to the petitions and Mr. Norton claimed to examine the other petitions now produced. Mr. Inverarity objected that he did ask to produce one if he did not ask the other. The objection was allowed.

Re-examination continued.—In Ex. C you assure the Minister you are married?—I think Mr. Faridoonji will give me a copy of Minister's letter to me of 23rd May. Yes, I had conversations with the Minister regarding the pamphlet and my marriage. The Minister did not tell me that he heard rumours before regarding this very matter. In para 3. I did not submit the proofs of marriage because the Minister did not ask me. I thought I had the correspondence, but I found I could not discover it. I intended the Minister to believe that I had it. I did not take any measures to ascertain whether I had it or not. I have not seen the correspondence since 1873. I do not think I looked in those old papers since that year. I do not remember having looked them up since that year. I thought they must be amongst the old papers. The next day I think after writing that letter I discovered that I had not them. I searched for the papers myself. I thought they would throw some light on the marriage under present circumstances since the marriage was challenged. I believe I told the Minister verbally about the correspondence not being found; but I can't say when.

In para Ex. C by "enquiries" I mean instructions given to Hormusji. I returned towards the end of April and between that and 10th May many communications must have passed between Hormusji and myself. He did not tell me he had received a note from Mohamed Ghalkur the Sheristedar or from Faridoonji. I knew Hormusji had taken depositions of publications; I don't know if he submitted the depositions themselves, but he did submit the result of the depositions.

I am still in doubt whether the depositions themselves were submitted to the Minister. It is a fact that copies of the depositions were supplied to me by the Minister's permission. He was acting as my solicitor, but he kept the Minister informed of all these things. I do not suggest that the Minister's permission was necessary, but he said it would be better to obtain it. The English of (C) is mine; that of Ex. D is Mr. Hormusji's. I assure you again that Hormusji never informed of the communications he had with the Minister.

I attached no importance whatever to the preliminary correspondence till the marriage was attacked. Mir is the same as Syed, descendant of the Prophet, and Mirza is applied to Moguls and Tartars.

A petition for issue of commission in Allahabad was then presented by Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Norton said the defence would require a few witnesses to be examined by the same commission.

It was ruled that the commission be *viva voce*. Both sides will appear by counsel.

The case was adjourned for six weeks.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G THOMSON is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J R GREENHILL, Medical Staff, proceeds home for retirement in January next.

SURGEON-COLONEL C H Y GODWIN has been appointed an Administrative Medical Officer in Bengal, vice Surgeon-Colonel Wade.

LIEUTENANT F D MILWARD, Lancashire Fusiliers, proceeds home for temporary duty in the Ordnance Store Department.

CAPTAINS A H TYLDEN-PATTERSON, East Kent Regiment, and A G Balfour, Highland Light Infantry, have been appointed Adjutants of Volunteer Corps at Home.

MAJOR J A FERRIER and Lieutenant A L Schreibr, Royal Engineers, are under orders for a tour of duty in Inda.

LIEUTENANT C F MARTIN, Connaught Rangers, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner, 1st Perak Sikhs.

LIEUTENANT E. R. B. MURRAY, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been nominated for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANTS F. B. MAURICE, Derbyshire Regiment, and H. C. Hill, Munster Fusiliers, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions of their respective regiments.

AN exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains L. Combe and A. W. Ranken, Scottish Rifles.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—9th Bengal Infantry.—Captain G. S. Goldsmid, from 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander (in cancellation of appointment of Captain Melville, 4th Bengal Infantry). 28th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. B. Hickie, Liverpool Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Captain J. C. A. Anstice, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to England for 50 days; Lieutenant J. McD. Baird, 24th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant P. S. Shirres, East Lancashire Regiment, to England for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant C. W. D. Pollard, Leinster Regiment, to England for 12 months on medidal certificate.

LIEUTENANT B. O. ROE, 5th Punjab Infantry, to Dalhousie to 15th October, to study the language.

CAPTAIN P. L. MARKING, 18th Hussars, Lieutenant G. B. H. Rice, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Surgeon-Captain C. K. Elliott, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave.

IT has been decided to retain 2 guns of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery in Burma until the 2 guns of No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery now in Mekran are relieved and sent over to rejoin their own battery.

THE provisions of the Bengal Vaccination Act have been extended to Dinapore Cantonment with effect from 1st instant.

Two companies of the 27th Bengal Infantry have relieved the two companies of the 24th Bengal Infantry at Amritsar in view to the latter rejoining that regiment and proceeding for duty at Dera Ismail Khan.

LIEUTENANT T. A. HARRISON, Adjutant of the 3rd Bombay Rifle Regiment, has been nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy for the Military Accounts Department. As the regiment to which Lieutenant Harrison belongs is quartered at Poona, he will probably undergo his probationary term of service at Poona.

CAPTAIN C. A. ANDERSON, Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Poona circle, has been granted nine months' leave to England on private affairs.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, accompanied by the headquarter's staff, proceeded at noon on Monday, the 5th instant, by carriage dak to Serur, to inspect the Poona Regiment of Horse, thence by dak to Ahmednagar for inspection of the troops at that station, and returns to Poona by rail on Saturday night.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters, the relief of Nos. 5 and 6 Bombay Native Mountain Batteries will be carried out as follows:—Four guns of No 5 Mountain Battery will embark at Madras for Burma in the Indian Marine steamer Canning on the 22nd October 1892. Four guns of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery will arrive at Madras from Bhamo on the 25th October, *en route* for Poona. The two remaining guns of this battery will return to Poona on being relieved by the two guns of No. 5 Mountain Battery which are now in Mookran, and now under orders to return to India on relief by two guns of No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery.

Nos. 5 and 6 Mountain Batteries will exchange guns, mules, and equipment at Bhamo and Poona. Orders for the further relief of the two guns of these two batteries will be issued hereafter.

COLONEL R. L. H. CURTEIS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, who has been on general leave in India on a shooting expedition in Somaliland, has been granted an extension of leave to the 29th September. Sportsmen in India are probably not aware that they can go shooting lions in Somaliland on leave on Indian pay and allowances, the Government of India have decided that Somaliland is part of the Indian Empire.

THE third-class cruiser Opal, 122,120 tons, 2,190 horse-power, and the third-class cruiser Turquoise, 122,120 tons, 1,900 horse-power, have been sold out of the Royal Navy at Sheerness as unfit for further service. The Turquoise and Opal were among the earliest corvettes of the Gem class built for the Royal Navy, and have each served three commissions on foreign service. The Opal cost £102,824, while her sister cruiser Turquoise cost £105,244.

THE NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN ON INDIA.

THE following is the text of the letter adressed by Nawab Mehdi Hassan to the *Times* which was referred to in Reuter's telegram of Monday last.:—

To the Editor of *the Times*.

Sir,—In the circular letter lately issued to his followers, Mr. Hume exhorts them, as a duty they owe to Government, their families and their country, to come out boldly as men, and insist on attention being given to the growing gravity of the situation. This "situation" he elsewhere explains as the existence of wide-spread poverty, semi-starvation, misery and discontent." But neither in the ability nor in the number of his disciples who have answered this call to duty, has Mr. Hume found any serious endorsement of his prophecies Nor, it must be admitted, have the indignant and contemptuous objurgations which form the tissue of the commentaries in the Anglo-Indian press contributed much towards a satisfactory exposure of Mr. Hume's errors. To us, therefore, to whom Mr. Hume's "verge of a cataclysm" is presented at the dawn of a better day, there is in this challenge of his also a call to duty. We too must give a reason for the faith that is in us; we too have a duty towards the Government which assures us the enjoyment of the great blessings of peace and justice. Though for some seven years his name has been more especially associated with the Congress and all its works, the personality of Mr. Hume still commands very great respect among the people of India; though we, Mahomedans, are fully persuaded of the mischief that must follow the success of the policy to which he has devoted the latter years of his life, many of us have been pained by the attacks upon this veteran servant of the State by men often inferior to him in experience, learning, and ability, and in the record of faithful services rendered. In these letters at the worst he seems to be the victim of a lively imagination, tinged with the gloom of disappointment. Old age is never over-sanguine, and apparently he feels justified in painting the uncertainties of the future with a pencil dipped in the horrors of his mutiny memories. He has evidently lost all faith in the best instincts of human nature, when he finds in India "millions on millions who have nothing to look forward to but death—nothing to hope for but vengeance." This would indeed be a climax for a parallel to which we might search the history of India in vain. The people of India, Mr. Hume himself says, are very patient, very mild and humble; and he also admits that during the mutiny "the entire population were with us (the English) in most places actively, in all passively, if not actively." When we enquire what has changed the nature of the people since then, and what it is that is presently to convert them into an army of wolves, the answer is the existence of wide-spread proverty and consequent discontent. I might argue that even wide-spread proverty can never in India produce "the limitless heap of loose dynamite," which, according to Mr. Hume, is to blow up all our riches. But I prefer to show that "the poverty, semi-starvation, misery and discontent," are not as a matter of fact as wide-spread as Mr. Hume's imagination has represented them to be.

And first I will notice the particular instances which Mr. Hume has adduced in support of his assertion. These are merely a few local riots created chiefly by rushes of outsiders not directly concerned in the dispute, the roughs in fact who gathered around the place. It is not necessary of course to deny that in India, as elsewhere, there is and always will be poverty. Only pausing to remark that poverty, after all, is relative, and that it does not mean the same thing in Europe as in India, I would at once object that what are known as the "roughs"—the elements most dangerous to social order everywhere—are nowhere in a state of semi-starvation. Though idle and improvident the "rough" lives, when he can, less by the labour of his hands than by the sharpness of his wits. These certainly are not "poor creatures," and they appear to flourish most in towns which for years have been strangers to military garrisons. But poverty does not produce the "rough," for he never will work so long as his earnings in hand will allow him to remain idle. Under the genial warmth of an eastern sun, nature is much less exacting of effort than in the rigorous and capricious climate of Europe, and as a consequence, whatever the prosperity of India as a whole, a large section of the lower classes, wanting the stimulus of ambition to work, will always yield when they can to the seductions of idleness. Moreover, the connection between poverty and dynamite is by no means certain. In France, for instance, where of all the countries of Europe the area of well-being is most extensive, the outbreak of anarchy lately has been most acute. On the other hand, India under native rule was more than once decimated by famine; while, during the internecine wars of the last century, rapine and poverty stalked the land, and yet there resulted no such cataclysm after the model of the French Revolution as Mr. Hume now prophesies.

But Mr. Hume admits that during the great crisis of thirty years ago the people of India, whether under English rule or that of their own native princes, gave the Government of the Company not only passive but, in many cases, active assistance against the mutinous soldiery, their countrymen. If there was poverty in the land then, it is clear that it could not have bred any discontent against the English *raj*. What then has happened in the last thirty years to change "the patient, mild and humble" character of the people? "Injustice and starvation and despair" says Mr. Hume. Well Mr. Hume's prophecies may be entitled to respect, but I claim to have some knowledge of the country and people of my birth; in more detail, of the Nizam's dominions, where I have been in positions of responsibility for the last twelve years; and especially of my native province and the people of my own community in Oudh. Exactly at the beginning of the period to which Mr. Hume ascribes the earliest rise of this injustice and poverty, the kingdom of Oudh was annexed in consequence of "continued misgovernment." Where the revenue of provinces is farmed out to the most influential men about the Court, whose unlimited powers, civil and criminal, for the collection of the revenue are exercised beyond any control, there, if anywhere, typical injustice and poverty may well be looked for. But in the valleys of the Gogra and the Gumti the revenue officer and the district judge have long since superseded the rapacious deputies of the tax farmer; and peace and security have spread the blessings of plenty and content throughout the land. I will take a concrete instance of the country's progress. Statisticians in England have established a law connecting the number of marriages in any year with the prosperity of that year. Though by the custom of this country, the period or option of marriage is not so much under the control of the individual in India as in England, still the law must hold to some extent. Prudential checks on population count for little in the East, but the "positive" checks, to use Malthus's well-known term, are as powerful in Asia as in Europe. But as in nine years ending in 1881, the population of Oudh increased by over two millions, it is clear that poverty, acting as a "positive" check on population, was inoperative in that province. I prefer, however, not to give too much prominence to these Malthusian la ws. My own belief is that every pair of hands can and will, directly or indirectly, produce more food than is required to support them. But in the India of thirty years ago sustenance for the population was practically confined to the produce of the land and a few indigenous industries. The vast volume of our commerce had been hardly begun to flow. Now the glory of commerce is that it enriches as well him who gives as him who receives. Turning to the statistics for last year I find that the exports of Indian produce to foriegn countries was nearly 93 crores of rupees, almost entirely made up of articles of food, drink and raw material. In other words, after providing fully for their own wants, every man, woman and child in India was able to spare for consumption abroad about Rs. 4 worth of food-stuffs. Now the raising of the enormous crops which represent the value of these 93 crores is practically a new industry; so also is the lifting and carriage of them to the sea-ports, where, speaking generally, they pass on to foreign ships. Then again there is the immense railway industry, which is also practically the creation of this period, and in which lakhs upon lakhs of men find remunerative employment. Nor should we omit the coasting trade, though a good deal of this must be, so to speak, indigenous. In 1891 the value of the coasting trade (including bullion) was nearly 57 crores. Now the amount of the labour employed in and about the transport alone of these goods must be enormous. If, therefore, population has increased during the last thirty years, the increase in the means of sustaining it, even if we take railways and external commerce alone, is out of all proportion greater than that increase. It is not easy, therefore, to see how on a *priori* grounds there can be more poverty and starvation in India than there were thirty years ago. Every consideration one turns to as a measure of progress leads to the same conclusion. Look where you will in our bazaars the lower classes are immensely better clad, while the deprecated expansion of the rural drinking shops, where Mr. Hume thinks the coming mischief will be hatched, is at least evidence to show that the people have more money for luxuries. If there were poverty and semi-starvation, the rural drinking shops, where liquor is heavily taxed, would have closed of themselves for want of custom.

But upon this point I cannot do better than quote from the admirable review—as sober and re-trained as it is informing—of the results of thirty years adminis-istration of British India which was laid before Parliament by Lord Cross in 1889. The writer says:—

So far as ordinary tests can be applied, the average Indian landholder, trader, ryot or handicraftsman is better off than he was thirty years ago. He consumes more salt, more sugar, more tobacco, and far more imported luxuries and conveniences than he did a generation back. Where house to house inquiries have been made, it has been found that the average villager eats more food and has better house than his father; that, to a considerable extent, brass or other metal vessels have taken the place of the coarse earthernware vessels of earlier times; and that his family possess more clothes than formerly. There are exceptional districts, like North Behar, where the rural population is extraordinarily dense, or parts of the Deccan, where the soil is extremely poor, and the rainfall is very precarious; in such tracts the condition of the landless

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the Overland Mails of August 26, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W H Phelps	Mr J Marsland
Mr H G Arnot	Mr and Mrs W Taylor and son
Capt Fryer	Mrs Dalrymple and 2 infants
Major K Beckett	Mr J Hobday
Miss Bauchamp	Lt Agnew
Miss Eaton	Mr E Tydeman
Mr and Mrs Guiver and child	Maj Henriques
Mr Jenkins	Mr Harris
Mr Stewart	Mr Balmer
Mr J Lumsden	
Mr Verrall	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J M Tempier	Capt Bellington
Sir C Sargent	Mr E Flinn
Mr A M T Jackson	Mrs Sampatra Gaekwar
Capt A W Taylor	Baboo Kale
Mr A D Wilkins	Lt and Mrs Judge and infant
Col and Mrs Dale	Capt A G Morris
Capt H E Porter	Mr Trafford
Mr T Moore	Mr Ashton
Mr H Farrington	Capt Pollard

FROM ADEN.

Mr P Dinshaw	Mr K H Rahmen

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen will leave Osborne for Balmoral on Aug. 29.

The Court is expected to remain in Scotland for three months.

Peerages have been conferred upon Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P, and Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P.

Mr. G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., has been made a baronet.

Lord Houghton and Mr. John Morely were installed in their respective offices in Dublin on Monday.

Some of the Irish Nationalists are advising the peasantry to retake possession of farms from which they have been evicted.

Mr. Morley's re-election for Newcastle on his acceptance of office has been strenuously contested, the Labour party opposing him in the interests of the eight hours movement.

The result of the contest is that Mr. Morley has been re-elected by a majority of 1739.

Mr. Labouchere has published a long statement in *Truth* concerning his exclusion from the Cabinet.

Asiatic cholera has appeared with fatal effect in Hamburg and Antwerp, and precautions are being taken in London and at other English ports; three cases being reported yesterday off Gravesend.

The epidemic is still virulent in the Caucasus, and the mortality remains heavy in St. Petersburg.

In Persia the horrors of the cholera are enchanced by the appearance of an unknown disease causing purelent swellings on the body.

It is officially stated that M. Stambuloff's visit to the Sultan had no political significance. The recognition of Prince Ferdinand, is, however, regarded as more probable.

The Emperor William is opposed to shortening the terms of service in the German Army.

A further Parliamentary paper has been published concerning the British mission to Fez.

Renewed disturbances have been reported during the week in connection with the Labour troubles in Tennessee and Buffalo. Later telegrams report a change for the better.

The Lancashire cotton operatives have voted in favour of a legal eight hours day.

Letters from Sir David Barbour, Sir G Chesney, and other authorities have been published relative to Indian currency.

OBITUARY—Gen. Sir R. W. Harley, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Col. H. Hume, C.B.; Canon Walters; Canon Jackson; Dr. J. J. Drysdale; Gen. Deodora da Fonseca.

LORD ROBERTS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS has written a further letter to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, of Manchester, in continuation of the correspondence already published between himself and Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Wilkinson, joint authors of a work on Imperial defence. Lord Roberts's letter is dated Simla, July 5. Dealing with the question whether it would be better to localise the home battalions of our Line Regiments on their respective territorial districts or to concentrate them as far as possible at several training stations. Lord Roberts says the question is a difficult one to answer, but the longer he thinks the matter over the more disposed he is to favor the latter alternative. He fully recognises the desirability of the nation becoming better acquainted and more in touch with the Army, but under the existing conditions of service he is not at all sure that the appearance of troops in districts where they are now never seen may not be more conducive to the object in view than the localisation of the home battalions. While therefore he would endeavour gradually to concentrate the units composing the Home Army at central training stations, he would not disregard the effect which the marching of troops through country districts, with an occasional halt for a few days or weeks in the vicinity of country towns and villages, might be expected to produce on the rural population. In suggesting that Volunteers should be paid a fair rate of wages for the time they are obliged to devote to their military duties in order to render themselves efficient, Lord Roberts says his idea was that the sum thus earned would be primarily available for purposes of corps administration and maintenance, and would, consequently, relieve Volunteer officers from the necessity of contributing towards corps expenses, which the grants received from Government are at present insufficient to meet. He thought that any balance remaining over, after obligatory corps charges had been provided for, might be expended in the form of an allowance to the men present at camps of instruction, field days, &c.; but on this point Mr. Wilkinson would be better informed, and would know whether payment in the manner he (Lord Roberts) had in view would be advantageous and acceptable to the Volunteer Force. Lord Roberts concludes by saying that he is glad Mr. Spenser Wilkinson agrees with him about the fictitious nature of the connection supposed to exist between the Line, Militia, and Volunteer battalions of the territorial regiments.

MR. NAOROJI, M. P., ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

ON Aug. 24 Mr. D. Naoroji, M. P., addressed a crowded public meeting on political affairs, at the Patriotic Club, Clerkenwell. Mr. Naoroji said the electors of Central Finsbury, by returning him to Parliament had won the gratitude of India's millions. Indians now for the first time really felt that they were British citizens. It was not necessary for him to give any pledges as to what he should do in the House of Commons, because his election promises would be fresh in their minds and nothing had transpired to lead him to alter his views in the least. The new Government was now in office, and notwithstanding all the well-laid plans of the Liberal Unionists and the Tories to weaken Mr. Gladstone's majority, the Liberal Party remained a united party. With regard to the future, he had been making inquiries, and he was glad to find that the Government was not insensible to the necessity of pushing on with the leading items in the Newcastle programme. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was to take first place in the list of measures to be presented when the House of Commons met. Honour, justice, and rightcousness all demanded that the Liberal party should take up that measure earnestly, and push it on with all its vigour and strength. But there were other important measures for the amelioration of the condition of the masses which would have to be taken in hand at not dstant date, and he was happy to think they were not to be put aside until the Home Rule Bill had been carried to a successful issue. London questions and Labour questions would have to be dealt with, registreration reform could no longer be delayed, and he believed it was the intention of the Government to deal seriously with that question. With regard to the Eight-hour Day Question, there were a good many of Liberal Party who were not in favour of a legal eight-hour day; but he hoped that they would not for that reason oppose other bills on which the Liberal Party was agreed. If the Government first dealt with those questions on which the party was unanimous they would be able to get through a considerable portion of the Newcastle programme in a single session, and he hoped that that would be the course adopted.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 2 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S LETTER.

SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH, Bart., M.P., has received from Sir David Barbour, the Financial Member of the Council in the Government of India, the following communication dated Simla, July 25 :—

My Dear Houldsworth,—It is nearly four years since we parted in London, and it occurs to me that you may like to know how the experience of the last four years, during which I had been in charge of the Indian finances, has affected my opinions on the currency question. On that point I can give you a very decided answer. I have no hesitation in saying that a common standard of value for England and India is absolutely essential to the well-being of this country, and that by far the best and safest method of attaining so desirable a result is, to the best of my judgment, the adoption of the system of double legal tender by international agreement. The continuance of the present state of things is ruinous to Indian interests; the fluctuations in exchange affect our foreign trade most injuriously; the theory that the evil efforts of such fluctuations can be elemenated by the exchange banks is not supported by facts. For example, a merchant in Calcutta may, simultaneously buy piece-goods in Manchester, sell them in India, and fix his exchange, but if the exchange rises, say, 20 per cent., before the goods are paid for in India, the Indian purchaser finds that others can import the same goods 20 per cent. cheaper undersell him to that extent. In such case the Indian trader either suffers a ruidous loss or he breaks his engagement and refuses to take delivery. I enclose of petition by native traders in Karrachee, which shows how seriously they feel the evils from which we suffer. And I may say generally, that merchants and bankers in India are very much disheartened and thoroughly dissatisfied. The extent to which their opinions have turned in favour of bimetallism is remarkable, though on the Bombay side there is a strong party in favour of maintaining the *status quo* in consequence of the belief they entertain that a silver standard and a falling rupee give them an advantage over Lancashire. But unfortunately, this conversion to a belief in bimetallism is accompanied with a feeling of helplessness, as it is feared that the opposition of England will stand in the way of a satisfacsory international agreement. On this account many men in India begin to contemplate the establishment of a gold standard, arguing I believe that the gold standard would either prove a remedy for the evils from which they suffer, or that it would produce a state of things which would force on international bi-metallism.

The effect on Indian finance of the want of a common standard with the rest of the Empire is deplorable. In the estimates of the current year I had to provide for an additional charge of 1,700,000 rx. on account of the fall in exchange, for next year I anticipate a further charge of 1,509,000 rx. If there is a surplus I am afraid to recommend the remission of taxation, for a week may see the surplus disappear. If there is a deficit I cannot propose taxation, as a turn of the wheel may convert the deficit into a surplus. In public as in private finance, such a state of things produces a certain amount of recklessness which is not favourable to economy. Whether we are economical or the reverse, the question of a surplus or a deficit depends not on any action of ours, but farther on the course of exchange, and the course of exchange depends on we know not what.

There are many thousands of miles of railway that might be made in India with great advantage to the country, which would at once return a moderate rate of interest on the capital and which would ultimately pay well. The fear of a fall in silver, however, stands in the way of their construction. If it was probable that these railways would return a large percentage of profit at once, they would no doubt be constructed whatever the Indian standard of value might be; but with the small, though certain profit which Indian railways are likely to return for the first few years, the risk of investing captial in a country with a silver standard deters the prudent investor, while such railways have no attraction for the more speculative. Meanwhile, English captial flows into fraudulent companies, and is lent to foreign States where bankruptcy is only a question of time.

It is an up-hill fight which you have before you, but the principles of bi-metallism have made great, though quiet progress, and perhaps the reform may come more quickly than we now anticipate. It used to be said that the Europeans in India merely wanted 2s. for their rupee. It was an ungenerous taunt at the best times, and it is certainly not true in the present day. Almost any ratio between gold silver would be gladly accepted if it were only permanont and stable.—I remain, yours very truly. D. BARBOUR.

The *Manchester Guardian* writes on the above :—

The interesting and important letter from Sir David Barbour ought to put an end to much controversy as to the interests of India in regard to the Silver Question. One statement in the letter will deservedly attract attention in Lancashire. That India as a whole is rapidly getting into line with Lancashire in peremptorily demanding that "the policy of drift" shall be abandoned has been apparent for some time past to observers of Indian affairs and Indian opinion, and the rapid progress of the new Indian Currency Association has now put the practical unanimity of the demand beyond question. But much has been made of the fact that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has not repealed a resolution against any interference passed six years ago by that body. The opponents of the bi-metallist memorial recently adopted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce quoted the Bombay Chamber's old decision as an argument, and special prominence has since been given to it by some of Lancashire's critics in London. Sir David Barbour now fully endorses the explanation of the hesitancy of the members of the Bombay Chamber which has previously been given in our columns. It was due, he says, to a belief that "a fallen rupee gives them an advantage over Lancashire." The reference is, of course, to the Bombay millowners; and the belief is so far justified that after an exhaustive investigation some years ago into the circumstances of the Bombay and Lancashire cotton spinning and weaving industries the Manchester Chamber of Commerce arrived at the conclusion that every fall in the gold price of the rupee does give the Bombay millowner an artificial advantage over his Lancashire competitor. And this is obvious, for the Bombay producer, working on a rupee basis, need not advance the rupee prices of his goods when the gold exchange falls, whereas the Lancashire exporter must increase the rupee price or sell at a loss until he gets his adjustments, which only come after a long time and are never more than partial. The contention has been proved over and over again. Now Sir David Barbour shows us that while the fall of exchange helps the establishment of a really exotic industry in India, the whole wages fund of which is relatively insignificant, it vitally injuries every real Indian interest. The foreign trade of India as a whole is reduced, as the Kurrachee and Bengal native producers and merchants have urged, to mere gambling; the utter uncertainty of the position encourages a spirit or recklessness even in public departments; all attempts to adjust taxation to the necessary requirements of the admiistration become futile; and British capital is shut out from India, where it might be profitably invested, to the advantage of ourselves and our Indian fellow-subjects. It may be pointed out, as an illustration of the dangerous unsoundness of the existing conditions, that merely during the time which it has taken to convey his letter from Simla Sir David's estimate of the additional loss to the Government by exchange this year has become quiet erroneous, as the further drop which has meanwhile taken place makes it probable that the amount will be at least double what he calculated barely more than three weeks ago. The Home Government cannot afford to neglect a question which is involving consequences of such serious import to the prosperity of India and to the very existence of the great industries to this country.

The *Times* says, (Aug. 23) :—The late fall in the value of silver, to whatever cause it may be due, is a matter of very grave concern to the Indian Government and to the private interests which it affects. Silver, within the last few days, has gone down to an unprecedentedly low point, and although there has been some slight recovery since, it has not been sufficient to bring about any appreciable change in the situation. But, bad as is the present state of the silver market, there may be worse yet to come. The future is simply incalculable. The production of silver has been stimulated by the artificial demand created for it by the United States currency laws; and low as is the present price of the metal, it is unquestionably maintained at an unnaturally high point by the purchases of the American Treasury, and by its retention of a vast and ever accumulating stock, which may not impossibly be thrown on the market if the hoarding process ceases to be in favour. The effect of such a deluge as this would be felt at once by India and by every country where a silver standard is in use. But, apart from such a contingency as the above, there is quite enough in the present position of the silver market to cause grave anxiety in India. India is a silver-absorbing country. It receives and swallows up a vast yearly amount of the metal, and this to an extent which has done something to check the fall which has, nevertheless, set in. To the Indian Government, which collects its revenue in silver, the effect of the fall is to diminish *pro tanto* the real income of the year. Its heavy home charges are calculated on a gold basis, and they press with an ever-increasing severity as the difference between the value of the two metals becomes greater and more marked. The Indian official recieve their salaries in silver, while their home remittances must necessarily be made in gold or on a gold basis, and must thus involve a grave sacrifice of income in the degree in which silver is depreciated. No can merchants and bankers and men of business look with unconcern on the prospects of the silver market. The fluctuations in the price of the metal are so baffling, as to defy all calculation. Banks, which keep their reserves in silver, are the sufferers at every fall, nor can any prudence on their part guard them altogether against disaster and loss. In these circumstances, it is no matter of surprise that there should be a strongly urged demand on the Indian Government to do something to remedy the mischief, and a general dissatisfaction felt that it does nothing and promises nothing as yet. The subject has been warmly taken up by the Indian Currency Association, and different plans have been proposed for bringing about the desired end. The simplest of these is the immediate closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. The effect of this would be to raise the value of the coined metal above that of the uncoined. Coinage at present is free, and it is open to any holder of silver to take his store to the mint and to receive a full weight equivalent for it. To forbid this, and thereby to put a stop to the unlimited issue of rupees, would be a remedial measure which has found favour in some quarters. But as Mr. William Fowler points out, it would be a sort of proclamation that silver would probably be discarded as standard money, and it might therefore be understood as a first step towards the demonetisation of silver in India. Such a change of standard is perhaps what the advocates of closing the mints have ultimately in view. It is proposed in direct terms by the Currency Association, though there is much difference of opinion as to how far the adoption of a gold standard would be practicable or advisable. Apart from this question, the difficulty of which must be admitted, there would be a danger in closing the mints which ought not to be overlooked. If it were done to such an extent as to bring about a very considerable difference between the value of the coined and of the uncoined metal—and short of this it can have no remedial effect worth taking into account—there would be a stimulus at once given to unlicensed private coinage. Rupees might be struck in good silver and with a counterfeit stamp, and would circulate side by side with the genuine coin, and could hardly, if at all, be distinguished from it. We must add, further, that to give an artificial value to the rupee would be to deprive India of a monetary standard of any kind. The whole money of the country would be token money. However well token money may serve for strictly subsidiary use, there are obvious objections to it where there is no superior standard, and where the entire regulation of the coinage and of the value which it would bear would be settled just as the Government from time to time might fix. Inconvertible silver would have much the same faults as inconvertible paper, and it may well be doubted how any Government could be trusted with the issue of either of them. The only suggestion which has been made officially by the Indian Government has been that England and the rest of the world should agree to adopt a bi-metallic currency; and there seems to be a belief in India that the present inaction of the Government is due to some hope of benefit from the coming International Monetary Conference. If this hope exists, it is doomed, we fear, to be disappointed. The silver question is a question for India. It is only our relation to India that gives us any concern with it, and it is a little too much to ask that we should given proof of our sympathy with India by consenting to disarrange our own monetary system, and by thus doing gratuitously exposing ourselves to the very mischief from which India is now suffering.

Sir David Barbour, the Financial Member of Council in the Government of India, lays down the principle, in a letter which we publish to-day, that a common standard of value for England and India is absolutely essential. On this point there is a rapidly growing agreement of opinion; and undoubtedly the adoption of a gold standard for India would be the most complete remedy possible for currency troubles, present and to come. But such a change as this is not to be made without the most careful consideration. The Currency Association has pronounced in favour of it; but we are not informed as to the details of the Association's plan. Certain it is that the demand for it has been growing in India, and that the change of standard now commands a very noteworthy amount of intelligent support. But there are some priliminary points to be settled before so much as the possibility of the change can be discussed. What, for instance, is to be done with the silver coinage now in private hands? Mr. Fowler's letter deals with a suggestion that the rupee should still pass as legal tender at some fixed ratio of value to gold. It would follow, almost of course, that the rupee should be a little overrated, though not necessarily to the extent that our own silver coinage is. But Mr. Fowler fears that, if this were done, there might be a sudden and troublesome demand for gold in exchange for the over-rated and less intrinsically valuable rupee, and that the amount demanded might be more than the Government could supply. But this is a trouble which could come only during a period of transition, and it could without difficulty be guarded against. It would not be the case, as Mr. Fowler seems to assume, that the price of a rupee elsewhere would be less than in India. There would be no current rupees anywhere except such as had been issued from the Indian mints, and these would all alike be over-rated, and would have the same purchasing power as their nominal equivalents in gold. It must be admitted that in a country like India there would be a good deal of trouble caused at first by a change of the standard, and no small amount of suspicion and of misapprehension about the purpose and consequences of the change. The subject is now under the consideration of the Indian Council, and it could not be in better hands. The men who will pronounce upon it have a thorough knowledge of Indian character and wants. They will make no rash proposals, but they cannot be deaf to the loud and increasing demand that something must be done, and that promptly and effectively.

General Sir George Chesney writes to the *Times* (Aug. 23) :—

In your article to-day on the Indian currency question, and with reference to the proposal which has been made to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, you say that the danger must not be overlooked of such a measure in the stimulus it would give to unlicenced private coinage. On the value of the rupee being thus artificially raised, it would become profitable to coin rupees of good metal with a counterfeit stamp. This is true, but I think that all persons practically conversant with the conditions of India will agree that such counterfeit coinage on any appreciable scale would be immediately detected, while any large importation of such counterfeit coins would involve the extravagant condition that the business should be undertaken by mercantile houses of standing, under the risk, indeed, almost certainly, of eventual detection, with all the consequences involved. I venture to think that the chance of any failure of such a measure on this score may be altogether disregarded. The English shilling being now actually worth only about five pence, a powerful stimulus has been given to the illicit coinage of counterfeit shillings, but of full weight and value, and it is probable that many such shillings have been got into circulation, but there is no reason to suppose that their number bears more than an insignificant proportion to the whole quantity of that part of the currency.

The measure proposed would certainly give an impetus to a class of crime artifically created by it, and would involve the establishment of a special preventive establishment. The same may be said of our customs duties. But the need for raising revenue is held to justify the creation of an incentive to the artificial crime of smuggling, and the desperate necessities of the Indian Government may surely be held to justify any possible evils to arise from petty illicit coinage of counterfeit rupees.

Until the world is converted to bi-metallism, the only remedy open to the Indian Government in its present and increasing financial embarrassment is by closing its mints to free coinage to give a scarcity value to the rupee. And the remedy would be effectual, while, by conferring stability on the Indian exchanges, it would restore confidence to trade with India, and replace what is now commercial gambling of a most disastrous kind by sound and rational commercial business.

Under these circumstances, Mr. William Fowler writes to you to deprecate "hasty changes," and urges that "much caution should be used in a matter which may have most serious political as well as economical aspects." As if the India Office needed advice of this sort! Much caution is the one and only quality which so far that authority has exhibited in the matter. More than twelve years ago I brought to notice in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* a proposal to put an end to fluctuation in the Indian exchanges and give stability to the rupee by partially closing the Indian mints. Ever since then the Indian currency question has been under consideration. The Indian authorities cannot therefore be charged with the exhibition of a tendency to "hasty change," while it will hardly be contended that the result of doing nothing for so long has not been to bring about "most serious political as well as economical aspects." Matters having come to their present pass, Mr. Fowler's advice recalls to mind the apology made by a French general for the failure of Bazaine to save his army from having to surrender, that if he had tried to break out of Metz that army would have suffered "a catastrophe."

INDIA AND THE FALL OF THE RUPEE.

THE INDIAN MONETARY ASSOCIATION.

IN a recent issue, says the *Economist*, we discussed the proposals of the Indian Monetary Association, and endeavoured to show how fallacious is the idea that by merely closing its mints against silver, the Indian Government would be able to confer upon the rupee any value in exchange it may think fit. As, however, a further exposition of the views, of the Hon. J. C. Mackay, the head and organiser of the Association, has now been received, it may be desirable to pursue the matter a little further. And let us look at it first from the Government point of view. The Government suffers from the fall in silver, because it receives its revenue in that metal, while it has large payments to make in gold, and in exchanging the silver for gold incurs a heavy loss. Now the contention of the Currency Association is that if the Government were to refuse to coin silver on private account and were to sell rupees only in exchange for gold at the ratio of, say, 1s. 6d. the rupee, they could confer upon the rupee within India itself that value in exchange. That, as we have said, is a mistaken idea, but supposing for the sake of argument that it were sound, how would the Government benefit by such a proceeding? The effect of closing the Indian mints would of course be to depress the price of silver everywhere except in India, where the value of the rupee would be artificially enhanced; and while the Government would continue to receive its revenue in silver it would find that, owing to the fall in the price of the metal, a proportionally large amount of that revenue would be required to cover the requisite gold payment. In other words, the loss on exchange would be increased, and the Indian Treasury more embarrased than ever. It may be said that the gold which the Government received in exchange for rupees could be used to make a portion of the gold payment. But, even supposing that gold were received, which is doubtful, it is under the Association's scheme designated to another purpose. That gold is, indeed, the foundation upon which the scheme rests will be seen from the following extract from a speech by Mr. Mackay in which he endeavours to show how the gold standard might be established. "It is not considered necessary, nor would it be practicable or suitable," he said, "to have only a gold courrency in India. The bulk of the payments made are too small to require a gold coinage, and silver, which will continue to form the bulk of the circulation, must, as at present, remain unlimited legal tender. To establish a gold currency in India, and to limit the legal tender of silver to, say, Rs. 20 it would be necessary to withdraw a large amount of silver from circulation and to replace it with gold, an operation which it would be impossible for this country to embark upon owing to its costliness. But as I have said before, even if the cost were not prohibitory the scheme is both unsuitable and necessary. . . . The steps to be taken by the Government of India to establish the gold standard will be to settle the rate, to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and at the same time to declare the standard. They will then have to open the mints to the free coinage of gold in pieces of ten and twenty rupees each, and declare these coins to be legal tender. As regards the rate at which the gold standard should be fixed, that of course, is a matter for the careful considerations of Government, but at the present moment I should say, as I said before, that a rate of 1s. 6d. would probably be found to be the best, all things and all interests considered. . . . Instead, then, of the banks and the public purchasing silver for gold in England and bringing it out to this country as now, they will bring their gold to India and buy rupees either from the Government or from anyone else who is willing to sell them. To facilitate the ready interchange of gold for silver and silver for gold, Government, as I have said, will require to coin gold for the public free of charge into coins of a value of Rs. 10 or 15s. each and Rs. 20 or 30s. each, and, at the same time, they will doubtless declare the English and Australian sovereign to be a legal tender for Rs. 13½

"Then, gentlemen, later on, in order that the gold standard may be effectively maintained, and to prevent those who want gold for silver being overchanged by the money-changers, it will be necessary for Government to be prepared to give gold coins in exchange for silver without premium at the various treasuries throughout the country, as required, and thif, of course, they will eventually have to do. Until this is introduced the gold standard will not be thoroughly effective, and occasionally the value of the rupee in relation to gold may be something less than the standard fixed; but the fluctuation will be very slight indeed, and it will take but a short time to establish the sterling value of the rupee on a permanent basis. . . .

"If the Government were to accumulate a sufficient stock of gold with which to start operations, it would, of course, be necessary to raise a sterling loan. But this process will not be adopted. The mints, as I have said before, will be closed to the free coinage of silver, and gold instead of silver will have to be imported by the banks and made over to Government in exchange for silver currency. The process of accumulation will be gradual, and will probably cost the Government little or nothing.

"The question of rupees coming out of hoards and getting into circulation when the gold standard is established is one that has to be considered, and Government must be prepared to face it. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether rupees will come out of hoards in large numbers or not, but there is no reason to think that they will. If they do, no doubt it will take longer to establish the free exchange ability of gold and silver, but apart from this there will be no inconvenience. It will be the business of the Government of India, as it is the business of the Government of France and of other countries with a gold standard, to regulate the currency in circulation so as to maintain the equalibrium. For instance, if it were found that gold was not readily exchangeable for silver, that would show that there was too much silver in circulation, and the amount would require to be reduced, say, by Government raising a loan and locking up the rupees till there was again a demand for them."

It is something to have it acknowledged that until the Government is able to pay gold in exchange for rupees the gold standard will not be effective. Mr. Mackay thinks a small stock of gold would suffice. But, anyhow, he admits that all the gold the treasury might receive would be needed as a specie reserve, and could not be used by the Government to make its home payments. Thus, as we have said, the scheme is no remedy for the loss on exchange, and would in that respect make the position of the Government worse instead of better. And it is easy to see that if gold were undervalued in India, as it would be if its silver equivalent were fixed at an artificially high rate, it would no sooner be paid out of the treasury than it would leave the country. The Gresham law would prevail, and the currency of intrinsically lower value would drive out that of intrinsically higher value. The treasury would thus be exposed to a constant drain, and the building up by it of the requisite gold reserve instead of being, as Mr. Mackay imagines, the easiest thing possible, would prove a task of almost insuperable difficulty. And as to the question of rupees coming out of hoards, which Mr. Mackay treats so lightly, it has to be remembered that in India the silver currency does a double duty. It is used for ornament as well as for currency purposes. And unless it is intended to exclude silver in every form, the ornamental purpose would be equally well served by imports of bar silver, of which the value in commodities would be, say a third less than that of an equal quantity of the metal in the shape of rupees. If, therefore, the Government were to confer upon the hoarded rupees an artificially high value, while their place could be supplied by uncoined silver at a low price, there is surely every reason to believe that these hoards would be brought out in immense quantities, thus frustrating the attempt to impart to the silver currency a scarcity value. The scheme of the Currency Association thus certainly does not improve on closer examination and the attention which it appears to be attracting in India, is we think, more due to discontent with the present condition of affairs than to any belief in it as a remedy for existing evils.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE twenty-five appointments to the Indian Staff Corps offered at the Sandhurst examination in June last have been allotted as follows :—

Competitors.—J. C. Coldstrem, H. S. Moberley, A. L. Barrett, Giles Rooke, C. A. Vivian, C. L. Storr, F D Russell, E. W. Waddington, K. L. W. Mackenzie, and H. de C. O'Grady.

Queen's Cadets.—H. H. Moore, C. F B. Robinson, and H. S. Strong.

Queen's (India) Cadets.—M. H. Anderson, A. H. B Dungton, H. Le M. Fellowes, B. D. Fitzpatrick, T E. Moore Lane, L S Logan, D J M Macauley, R. H Palin, and E R Wetherall.

Honorary Queen's (India) Cadets.—A. A. Green and F S Keen

University Candidate—H S Garraway.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE FEUD AMONG THE ORIENTALISTS.

HIS MAJESTY KING OSCAR II. of Sweden and Norway, who, in 1889, acted as patron of the International Congress of Orientalists at Stockholm and Christinania, and who, together with his Majesty the King of Roumania, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Reiner, and his Royal Highness the Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, has accepted the vice-presidentship of the present Congress, to be opened in London on Sept. 5, has offered a gold medal for the best essay on some subject connected with Aryan scholarship, to be settled by Professor Max Muller, the present-elect of the Congress. The medal is to be awarded at the next Congress, to be held in Switzerland. The King of Sweden has also deputed Count Landberg to present to the president a golden Swedish drinking-horn, which is in future to be handed on from president to president of the International Congress of Orientalists.

The proceedings of the Congress in London bid fair to be enlivened by legal as well as literary sparring. The solicitors of the body referred to above as "The International Congress of Orientalists, which was founded in Paris in 1873, have addressed the following letter to Sir G. Birdwood :—

[COPY.]

2 King's Bench Walk, 20th August, 1892.

SIR,—We are instructed by our client, Dr. G. W. Leitner, Delegate General of "the 9th International Congress of Orientalists," held in London last September, and acting on behalf of the founders and "the Comite de Permanence" of "The International Congress of Orientalists," to inform you that he has received with much satisfaction an intimation that the committee of which you are the chairman and which is organising a Congress to be held from 5th to the 12th proximo, under the designation of "The 9th International Congress of Orientalists," finally abandoned such designation, which belongs to the Congress which was held in London in September last. When the intimation above referred to reached Dr. Leitner he was on the point of instituting legal proceedings for restraining the continued user and appropriation of the number and title of "The 9th International congress of Orientalists," and we are now desired to inform you that he will not invoke the assistance of the Court in the matter in the event of your being able to confirm the information of your committee having abandoned such user, by your sending us, by return of post, a letter on behalf of yourself and your committee undertaking that the further use and appropriation of the said number and title will be henceforth and finally discontinued—We are, Sir, your faithful servants,

Sir George Birdwood.

Signed) DAUBENY AND MEAD.

The following is Sir G. Birdwood's reply :—

[REPLY.]

7 Apsley Terrace, Acton, W., Aug. 21, 1892.

DEAR SIRS,—I regret that I cannot give an authoritative reply to your letter of yesterday's date, as I am now no longer in any way connected with the late "9th Congress of Orientalists" who proposed to meet in London next month. On the 9th inst. the organising committee formally withdrew, as I was informed on the 11th inst., the words "the 9th," from the title of the proposed Congress, and as this was the second meeting at which important resolutions affecting the constitution and status of the proposed Congress had been taken in my absence—an absence due to my not having had any intimation whatever of the said meetings being convened—I on the 15th inst. resigned, on the above express grounds, the chairmanship of the executive committee and my vice-presidentship and membership of the Congress, my resignation having been accepted. I have no doubt whatever of the words "the ninth" having been withdrawn from the designation of the said Congress, and that the said Congress is, in fact, voided and has seized to exist. I have seen also a prospectus of the Congress still proposed to be held in London next month, in which the words "the ninth" nowhere appear. There seems therefore, to be little doubt on the point, but still having only the information I have given on it, I propose to send on your letter to the "Secretaries to the Congress of Orientalists, 22 Albemarle Street, W., and I would advise you to at once further address them direct. This is the more necessary as they have issued a notice of meeting for 3-30 p.m. to-morrow "to consider" the question of the title of the newly proposed Congress and have asked me to attend, but I do not intend to be present in any capacity.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Among the fifty papers promised to or received by the Lisbon Oriental Congress, that on "Sea Voyages by Hindus," by Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyaratna, C. I. E., may settle a vexed question which is causing much stir at present among the orthodox of that race, while Professor Felix Robion's "The Religious Condition of Persia, Egypt, &c., during Alexander's Conquests," may throw light on kindred "Graeco-Buddhistic" influences. The mass of Portuguese material, especially on India, will be an interesting feature of the Congress. Professor Rene Bassett writes on the "Oriental Manuscripts at Lisbon," and reports on those he has found in Oran and other parts of French Africa. Professor Gustav Oppert, of Madras, continues his researches in "Indian Theogony, comprising Sakti Worship"; indeed, Sanscrit learning is specially strong at the Lisbon Congress. Morocco yields, through Mr. Jules Rey, an important contribution to the history of the expulsion of the Moors from the Iberian Peninsula, and may also be represented by every Moroccan exhibition in connection with the Congress, which, while on an excursion to the Alhambra at Granada, will hear from the Spanish Congress how important is "the study of Arabic in African commerce and exploration." Professor Carl Abel will give the results of further inquiry into his "Indo-Egyptian Affinities": Dr. Wehin submits the second part of the biography of Omar; Dr. A. Lincke, besides a "Summary of Assyriology, gives a paper on the "Colonisation of Assyria," a subject which will be illustrated by an Assyrian collection; while several Indian civilians will give their researches into the Sikh "Granth" and Indian ethnology. Among Italian and Swedish scholars, Professor C. de Cara and Rector Skarstedt will be represented by members on studies with which their names are identified, while Portugal itself gives abundant proof of Oriental scholarship in Professor Vasconcellos' "Oriental Studies on the Lusiades," Ben-oliel's "Lokman," A. Coelho's "Letters from Monomstapa," Baron de Combarqua's "The Gipsies of Portugal," the "Etiolopian Discoveries" by Esteves Pereira, and considerable material on acient and modern Indian law and methods of education, as well as early Arabian discoveries in India. The days of the Congress at Lisbon from Sept. 23 to Oct. 1 include excursions to places of interest in Portugal; then follow the visits to Cordova, Sevilla, and Granada, where extraordinary meetings will be held in the Arabic section in the Alhambra.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

IN refernce to a paragraph in "Truth" of July 6, in which it was stated that the orphan daughter of a General, now living in India, received her pension at a rate of exchange fixed in 1881, an officer writes to me from India that such a proceeding is "directly opposed to Indian Army Circular 76 of 1886, which lays down that "all pensions stated in sterling should be paid at the rate of exchange annually fixed by the Secretary of State." My correspondent did not, perhaps, understand that the lady in question was the daughter of a British officer, and that it is merely a question of paying the British pension in India. I take it that an Indian Army Circular has no bearing on this case.

Apropos to this point, however, I may mention the very singular fact that indian honorary commissioned officers and warrant officers are exempted from the operation of the circular above mentioned, with the result that, owing to the fall of the exchange, they are now mulcted of something like a fourth of their pensions. Up to 1888 all Indian officers, honorary commissioned officers, and warrant officers residing in India were paid their pensions at Indian rates. If there was reason (and undoubtedly there was) for altering the rule in the case of the first class, there was equal reason for altering it in the other two cases, and the exception of the lower ranks was a gross piece of injustice which I hope will speedily be put right.

The grievances of the officers in the Indian Staff Corps, which have been so frequently ventilated in "Truth," have now been embodied in a formidable memorandum, which is published by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co. The point most strongly brought out in the memorandum is the old one of the supercession of staff Corps officers by their juniors in the British service, owing to the disparity between the rates of promotion in the two forces. By way of mitigating this disparity—but by no means removing it—the Staff Corps men ask that a Lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to Captain at the end of ten (years over four years later than the average time in the British Army), and a Captain for his majority at the end of eighteen years. Another very reasonable request is that a Major appointed to the permanent command of a regiment shall be given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. It must be growing clear even to the densest official mind that something will have to be done for the Staff Corps, and I still cherish the hope that Lord Roberts will devote himself to see it done before he leaves India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SIR H. S. KING AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

SIR SEYMOUR KING, K.C.I.E., M.P., writes as follows to the *Times* this morning in reference to the currency question :—

Sir,—I had given notice last session before the Indian Currency Association

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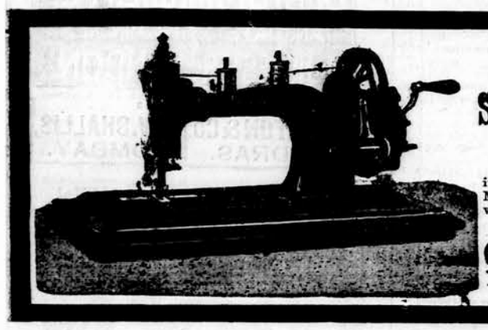

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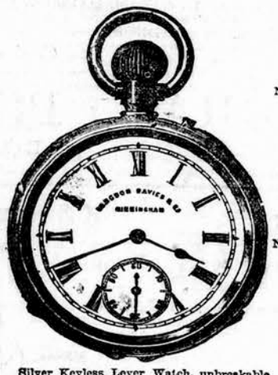

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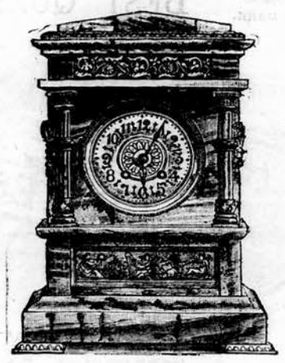

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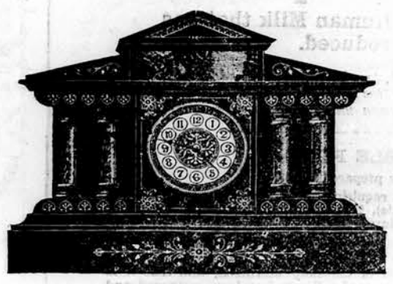

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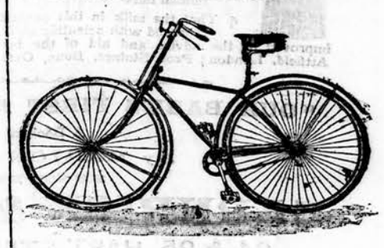

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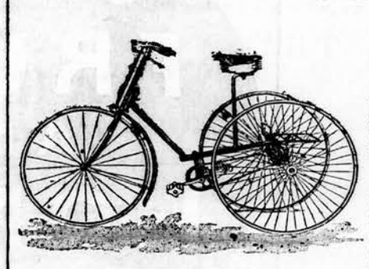

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